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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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OMAR IN WALL STREET.

Buy—for the Bulls have scattered into flight
The Bears before them from the moneyed fight,
And half the hapless men are broke as tramps
That wander in the city's streets at night.

So when the piles within the Treasury grow,
And men shall say "Sell short," you shall say "No."
No short for me while yet the harvest stands
And to the fields the Kansas farmers go;

"No shorts for me while Gates' and Morgan's men
Stand by with baskets for the stocks, and then,
As in one case before, to send them high,
Up to one thousand dollars, maybe ten!"

Buy—and no more of those unworthy fears
There is no evil news that Wall street hears;
The crops of Kansas are a thousandfold,
And every Bull upon his hind legs rears!

Methought I heard the voice of J. R. Keene,
"Lo, this is such a market as has been
When the palmy days I played the gang
On such a scale as ne'er before was seen!"

And Morgan, too, gave voice across the Main,
"This is the time to make a mighty gain.
Go buy, you wealthy men, a thousand Steel,
And buy it once again, and yet again!"

And there is Leeds, the thrifty western man,
Who's made the wonderful Rock Island plan,
Whereby a hundred million bonds are sold,
The easiest since the dear old street began!

And there is Gates, with all his western friends,
Who spends his cash to gain financial ends,
And buys a road or so each day that dawns,
And straight the prices high and higher tends!

So when the Banker and the Broker plead
With you to spend your cash, there is no need
To draw the bindings of your purse up tight,
For all the Experts are on this agreed.

So draw your cash and let your stock list grow
Beyond the dreams of Avarice, and so
Whene'er your wife to Saratoga wends,
You may pack up and to the same place go!

—New York Times.

THE DESK SLAVE'S SONG.

O this is the song of the man who's chained
All day to a roll-top desk;
Who, sweltering over a type-machine,
Assumeth a shape grotesque.
The breeze and the sunshine are not for him,
The sky is a mere hearsay;
He sits and he grinds 'mid the rustling sheets
Through all of the dull, dull day.

He thinks of the years when his hands were hard,
His arms like the best of steel;
He thinks of the days when his lithe limbs made
Good time on a racing wheel;
He thinks of the day when he held his own
In harvesting hay or grain—
Then smiles at the thought that a croquet game
Can give him a next-day pain.

He sighs to remember the mighty brawn
He showed on the college track;
He thinks of the day when he played baseball,
And wishes those days were back;
He thinks of himself in a football suit
Well padded and picturesque.
Then weeps o'er recalling the flabby form
That's chained to the roll-top desk.

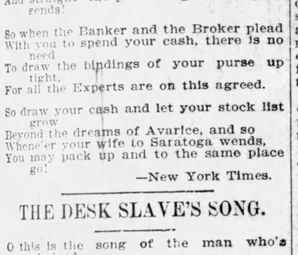
O man in the field, with the hoe or plow,
O man with the ditching spade!
Yearn not for the "easy white-handed job"
Instead of your sturdy trade.
There's a money—sometimes—in the office grind—
There's life in the work you do!
You are fanned and warmed by the breeze and sun
And arched with a roof of blue.

Your food is the food of a hungry man,
You sleep like the dead at night;
Your muscles are firm and your heart is good,
Your cause is the cause of right;
We slaves of the desk would renounce our hope
Of wealth or a "raise" in pay
If we could but feel as we used to feel
Back there in our "husk," day.

—S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

CHANGEABLE GEAR FOR BICYCLES

The man who rode the high "ordinary" of twenty or thirty years ago would be much surprised if shown an up-to-date bicycle with all the latest improvements had he not been familiar with the constant change which had been going on in this pleasure and business vehicle. As it is he has a hard time to keep track of all the attachments and devices which are invented with the idea of increasing



the speed of the machine or the ease with which it can be manipulated. One of the disadvantages of the wheel is the exertion which it requires to propel the rider up steep grades and a number of changeable gearing devices have been introduced to lighten this labor. In the drawing is shown one of the newest of these arrangements, which is capable of providing three changes of gear to suit the strength of the rider. A little study of the picture will make the idea plain to the reader. The three gear wheels of equal size run freely on the propelling shaft, which leads backward from the crank shaft, and in conjunction with each wheel a clutch is used to make connection with the driving shaft. The gear wheel on the rear hub has three series of teeth to engage the three wheels on the shaft and by moving a lever within convenient reach of the rider either one of the three clutches is thrown into action, transmitting the power through the connecting wheel to the hub. When coasting down hill the clutches are all thrown out of gear, and when one of the gear wheels is transmitting power to the hub the other two are traveling freely on the shaft. The principle of increase in power in ratio to the removal of its application from the center of the shaft outward is made use of to obtain the so-called high or low gear at the pleasure of the rider.

Slumming.

Miss Slummington—Do many sailors come here?

John Chinaman—Some, lady. Sailor go sea—workee hard allee time; come shore—go slummee allee time!—Puck.

Down the Yukon River to Dawson.

Down the Yukon river to Dawson, is a trip that offers a diversity of scenery not found elsewhere on the continent.

Until last year the pass over the mountains was dangerous and full of hardships, but since the construction of the White Pass Railway, travel is not only easy but comfortable enough to meet the requirements of the most exacting.

Having completed an ocean voyage of one thousand miles, through the "inside" passage, free from rough water and its attendant ills, one arrives in Skagway refreshed and ready for the overland journey of one hundred miles from that city to White Horse.

From Skagway an ascent of 3,000 feet is made in twenty miles. The scenery, as the road winds around dangerous curves, along the rocky mountain sides, with an occasional glimpse of the old trail, with its many painful memories, is grand beyond description. The chief charm lies in the fact that until 1897, the entire region was unexplored. Everything that indicates the progress of civilization has been done during the last two years.

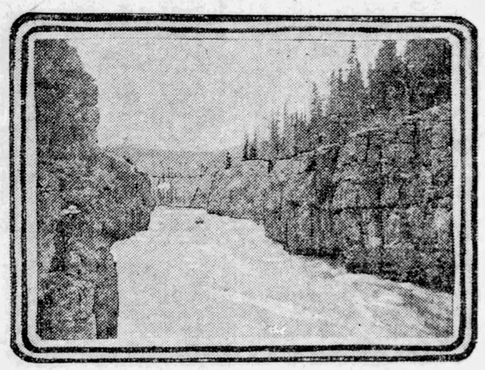
At White Pass, which marks the boundary, is a tressle and a tunnel. Considering the distance and the facilities for shipping at the time of its construction, it is a marvel of its kind. But it is not until Log Cabin that the highest point is reached. From there, the road winds down to Lake Bennett, once the Mecca of the stampeder. Here are the head waters of the Yukon, the river having its source in many small lakes that lie in this vicinity.

Thence the route runs along Lake Bennett to Caribou, where steamers for Atlin City meet the train. The scene changes. Terrible rocks, chasms and precipices give place to green hills, meadows and clay bluffs. Everywhere in summer are green trees, shrubs, grass and wild flowers. Many of these are familiar to us, much to our surprise, and contrary to all our fixed ideas; but the flora of the northwest is common to the temperate zone.

A short cut is then made across country to White Horse, the inland terminal of the railroad, and for the first time one catches a glimpse of the mighty Yukon. In this way the dangerous White Horse rapids, from which the town derives its name, is cut off from navigation. But a walk of a mile up the river to the rapids is well worth the exertion. In former years boats, rafts, scows and, many times, their owners met an untimely end in the rushing current that passes at the rate of fifteen miles an hour over deposits of broken volcanic rocks. Several graves and two deserted cabins mark the original town site.

Miles canyon lies just beyond, and is one of the most beautiful points on the river. It is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length and its widest part is only 100 feet. Its high, perpendicular walls are of a most peculiar formation.

The White Pass fleet consists of eighteen steamers and during the busy season often three or four leave White Horse daily. These commodious steamers resemble those on the Mississippi, but are somewhat modified to meet local requirements. Many of them, besides their splendid passenger accommoda-



MILES CANYON—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE IN LENGTH.

tions, carry from 200 to 400 tons of freight. Most excellent service is rendered and their guests are provided with nearly all "outside" luxuries.

Dawson lies 448 miles away and the river runs through a truly peaceful valley, rich in interest for all classes, from the scientist to the most aimless pleasureseeker. One continual panorama of changing beauties constantly confronts the traveler, as daylight in summer continues all night.

Few habitations are to be seen, except those occupied by the Northwest mounted police. These are placed on all regular lines of travel and few offenders against law and order escape the vigilance of the red coats. Their barracks are built of hewn logs and have earthen roofs, but are well furnished. Every station has connection with the government telegraph line. Road houses which are kept open during the winter for the benefit of travelers, mail carriers and stage drivers are usually located in the same vicinity, thus forming quite a village.

Woodpiles, for supplying the steamers with fuel, are many and much sport is to be had while "wooding up."

Occasionally the lonely home of a woodcutter or a small Indian camp is to be seen.

Dogs are the chief means of travel in winter, and their principal food is dried salmon. Drying salmon is quite an industry in consequence. The fish are split and hung in frames to dry. A canvas cover which can me unrolled keeps off the rain. Several frames filled with the rosy-hued fish, together with the attendant's rude cabin, present a pleasing sight, but the pleasure is of short duration if you venture within smelling distance.

Fifty miles down the river Lake La Barge is entered. This lake is sixty miles long but narrow; in reality it is only a widening of the river.

At Hootalinqua connections are made with the Big Salmon district and several stores and other buildings are here to be seen.

The river becomes swifter at Tantalus Butte and speeds away to Five Finger Rapids. The five fingers are five huge rocks between which the river sweeps with a rear. Rink Rapids are a little farther on and although quite as dangerous are not as interesting. Hell's Gate is another dangerous place and quite merits its name. Thanks to efficient officers accidents to steamers are rare.

At Rink Rapids a line of volcanic ashes is discernable. This varies in depth from two to five inches and is just below the surface. In several places deep beds have been formed. Traces of these ashes continue more than a hundred miles, or to Fort Selkirk, where the river enters an immense lava bed, through which it flows for miles.

Old Fort Selkirk lies on the west bank, opposite the mouth of the Pelley river. Until travel made the mounted police a necessity this fort was garrisoned. A village of considerable size has grown, having several churches and a school. An Indian village is situated near by

From here the river broadens and spreads around numerous islands. It swiftly glides on to the Stewart river, a tributary on which are located many paying claims.

Before reaching Dawson, you pass the mouth of the Klondike which winds away to the east. A visit to this district would not be complete without a trip up this famous river and its creeks with veritable golden sands. Stages, such as in former years were common in the west, run daily over the trail and land passengers at any point. The sensation of washing out pure gold in chunks is one that thrills with no uncertain power.

Thirty hours have passed since leaving White Horse but with interest unabated you catch sight of a cloud of smoke that heralds the approach to a city. This is Dawson, the metropolis of the Klondike. Dawson an American city on British soil, where the flags of both nations float contentedly from one flagstaff.

MAUDE EIGHMEY MAC LEOD.
Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 1, 1902.

FRUITS AS FOOD.

Health From Apples—Nourishment in Nuts—Uses of Almonds.

It is said that those who eat fruit need fewer stimulants than those who do not. There are many persons who simply cannot combine the two together.

A case is cited of a dipsomaniac who would drink anything rather than water. She required something which would bite and sting, and she would drink red ink, or, in fact, almost anything that was acrid. And to some fruits—at the outset, perhaps, unripe fruits—might help to remove any unnatural desire for drink.

Fruits have always been considered a valuable remedy for invalids suffering from almost every kind of disease. Albert Broadbent, an authority on the apple, says, for instance:

With rare exceptions apples are good for those disposed to gout and sluggish liver, and for those who follow a sedentary life. The juice of apples without sugar will often reduce acidity of the stomach becoming changed into the alkaline correctives and thus curing sour fermentation.

"Where unsweetened cider is used as a common beverage, stone or calculus is unknown; but how much better the fresh ripe fruit must be."

Oranges, again, are used as a cure for influenza, especially in Florida. Nearly every fruit will purify the blood, partly because of the soft water (which takes up more injurious material in the system than hard water) and partly because of its salts. Lemon is famous for this reason.

But such fruits are by no means rich in proteid. Somewhat richer, though often overestimated in this respect, are figs and prunes and raisins. The banana abounds in fatty and oily material.

Nuts are the proteid kings among fruits. It is on them that the apes maintain much of their vigor.

Thus the almond can be thoroughly masticated, or else pounded or milled. It is rich in oil, as well as in proteid. Almonds and raisins, which are so often taken after a full meal, are, like cheese, absolutely a complete meal in themselves; so great is our ignorance about food values.

It is said of the almond: "Nut cream is recommended for brain-workers. It is made as follows: Pound in a morter or mince finely three blanched almonds, two walnuts, two ounces of pine kernels; steep over night in orange or lemon juice. This cream should be made fresh daily, and may be used in the place of butter.

"Milk of almonds is made of the kernels finely minced, with boiling water added. Almonds roasted to the color of amber are delicious to eat with biscuits or bread and butter.

"Grated in a nut mill they are good to serve with any kind of stewed fruit. They are useful medicinally, because of their soothing and emollient properties. They should always be blanched in hot water, the skins being indigestible."

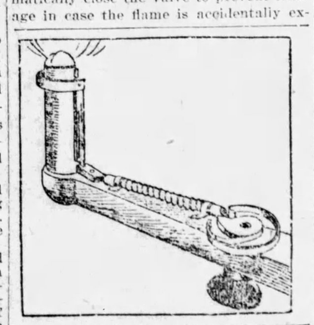
Good fruits should be chosen, and not pulpy and fibrous rubbish. These fruits should be carefully washed and eaten while still fresh, if possible.

As to the peel, some cannot digest it; but the juice within and near the peel is valuable, and hence the peel should be boiled and the strained water taken as a drink, or at least added to some dish.

The fruit cure is probably the pleasantest of all cures. It has many varieties, oranges, apples and grapes being three of the best known kinds.—New York Sun.

PREVENTS LEAKAGE OF THE GAS

The well-known principle of expansion under heat and contraction under cold has been utilized in an automatic cut-off for gas burners, an illustration of which is shown below. The inventor claims that this burner will automatically close the valve to prevent leakage in case the flame is accidentally ex-



tinguished or the flow of gas is interrupted for a short interval. To accomplish this end a metallic collar is attached to the burner near the tip, one end being connected with a vertical rod, leading downward to a pivoted block on the jet arm. On top of th's arm is placed a sliding bolt, which interferes with both the pivoted block and a dog on the valve key when these two members are in a certain position. The bolt is normally forced toward the tip by a coiled spring, but it is obvious that when the block is in the way the rod is held in position to engage the dog on the cut-off key. This can only be done by expanding the collar sufficiently under the heat of the flame to maintain the block in line with the end of the rod, and when the flame is extinguished the contraction of the collar turns the block to one side and allows the rod to draw back from the dog at the opposite end of the jet arm. As the key has a spring to close it when the dog is released it is plain to be seen that this action will immediately take place, thus preventing further flow from the jet.

An Order From Dana.

Charles A. Dana's representative "at the front" during the war of the rebellion was Joseph Howard, who once wired to the paper an account of a battle beginning as follows:

"To God be all the glory! Mine eyes have seen the work of the Lord; and the cause of the righteous hath triumphed."

This exordium went on at some length, and then switched into the following statement of fact:

"The army of the Potomas has triumphed. We have won a great victory."

A few days later Howard received a note from Dana reading as follows.

"Hereafter, in sending your reports, please specify the number of the hymn, and thus save telegraph tolls."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Later Returns.

Chicago Tribune.

Upgarden—What are you looking so glum about? You told me the other day you had thrown all your cares to the winds.

Atom—So I had. But the wind changed and brought them back.

Time to Tell.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The small boy will now have to spend the time he formerly gave to base ball in inventing a plausible excuse for truancy.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Mary (Christian Scientist)—Why haven't people as much faith in the Lord, sir, as they have in doctors?

"Well, for one thing, my dear girl, the Lord never pretends to be able to do what he can't."—Life.

It depends not alone on the opportunity, but on the man. Some men wouldn't make money if they were on the police force.—Puck.

"Where are you located now?"

"I'm unsettled in New York."—Life.

"You are Christian, and still you practice polygamy?" we exclaimed.

The datto, or native chief, hung his head in confusion.

"We are a rude people," said he, "and when we embraced Christianity we just naturally mussed it some."—Puck.

"Pa," said little Willie, who was reading the evening paper, "what does 'Gas Trust' mean?"

"Gas Trust, my son," reviled his father, "means, for one thing, the absolute confidence we are compelled to have in the metre."—Philadelphia Press.

"What is your rule of business—your maxim?" we ask of the Wall street baron.

"Very simple," he answers. "I pay for something I can't get, with money that I haven't got, and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."—Life.

"Why should religion and science quarrel?"

"Why, indeed?"

"Why not say that man is descended from the monkey Eve made of Adam and let it go at that?"—Puck.

Old Bullion looks around him
In bitterness of soul.
Though he has money to burn
He hasn't a pound of coal.
—Chicago Tribune.

"He's dreadful'y disagreeable and boorish."

"Tut, tut, my dear. He used to be, but he is no longer."

"How is that?"

"Why, since he has become famous we have decided to consider him only delightfully eccentric and original." — Chicago Post.

"Won't you try the chicken salad, judge," said the boarding house keeper.

"I tried it yesterday, ma'am," replied the witty judge, "and the chicken proved an alibi."—Philadelphia Record.

"Do you have trouble with your cooks boiling coffee too long?"

"Goodness, no! They don't stay long enough for that."—Puck.

Proper Way to Take a Raw Egg.

A raw egg is an excellent tonic, and is very strengthening. If prepared in the following way, it is really a delicious drink: Put the yolk of an egg into a dish with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice, and beat lightly together with a fork. Put the whites on a plate and add a pinch of salt; then, with a broad-bladed knife, beat it to a stiff froth. Now, as lightly as possible, mix all together in the dish, then as lightly transfer it to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly made. It must not stand in a warm place, as it soon becomes liquid and loses its snowy look. Any fruit juice may be used in place of orange or lemon.—Philadelphia Press.

Evidently Used Up.

Mrs. Meadowland (early morning)—I gues that city gentleman we took to board for the summer ain't much used to travelin' in the cars. He must 'a' been all fagged out when he got here yesterday, though he didn't say nothing about it.

Farmer Meadowland—He looked cheery enough.

Mrs. Meadowland—Yes; but here it is 'most 4 o'clock, and breakfast all ready and he hain't waked up yet.—New York Weekly.

A Long Bottle Story.

A bottle which has been on its way for two years and a half has just been picked up near the Hawaiian Islands. From its contents it appears that it was thrown into the Mackinac Strait in 1900 by a Mr. Becher, of Illinois. It appears to have floated down the Mississippi, crossed the Mexican Gulf and the Atlantic doubled Cape Horn, and drifted on the Pacific until picked up—a distance of 16,00 miles or so.—Pall Mall Gazette.

WORK OF THE LABORATORY

Many Wonderful Feats Have Been Performed There.

The Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, on the southern shore of Cape Cod, was founded in 1886, fifteen years after the United States fish commission took up its quarters there, says the New York Tribune. It has been the property of private individuals who saw the necessity for a laboratory in which to make biological investigations and erected one. The stockholders have had to furnish funds from time to time since then, because the enterprise never paid expenses.

Many remarkable things have been achieved by the scientists at the laboratory, but these say that only the first steps have been taken and more wonderful feats will be accomplished. Dr. Calkins' experiments on infusoria are looked upon by students as among the most noteworthy. In reference to these a writer said recently:

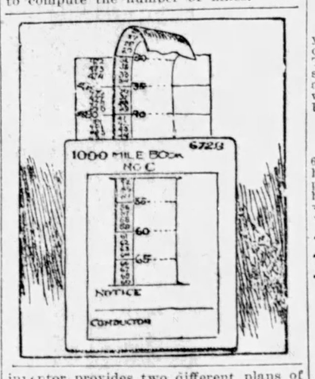
"Infusoria and certain other unicellular substances maintain themselves by what is termed conjugation. At a certain period of existence infusorial life degenerates and threatens to expire. At this point two individuals coalesce, conjugate and issue in a new, a rejuvenated individual. It is a process akin to the familiar method of propagating life, except that the parents expire in the birth of the new individual. If infusoria are not permitted to conjugate they cease to exist.

"In the process of these experiments Calkins has repeatedly allowed his subjects to go so far into decrepitude that millions died and only a few individuals, and they in the last stages of degeneration, were left. Then he has resuscitated them and started them off on a new career."

What is called by the scientists regeneration is another of the startling achievements. In the place of injured organs new members are sprouted, and the experiments are illustrative of the theory that all living things exhibit this power of regeneration in some degree. Grafting together different parts of animals has been another line of work in the laboratory, and wonderful feats have been accomplished. One incident is quoted where the eggs of sea urchins were artificially divided before they began to develop, and this produced twins and triplets from a single egg. Some of these experiments lead people to ask: Is it possible to grow a better limb for a destroyed or bad one? Is it possible to graft animal upon animal as one grafts plant upon plant? Is it possible to renew the youth of the decrepit creatures or to imitate the action of the heart or to make serviceable nerves? And, pointing to the experiments at Wood's Holl, some scientists have answered in the affirmative.

RAILWAY MILEAGE BOOK SCALE

Nearly every railroad company issues mileage books for the benefit of passengers who make numerous trips over their lines, the conductor's duty when the book is presented in lieu of fare being to detach the proper number of coupons to correspond with the distance the passenger travels. The invention shown in this illustration provides a means for quickly and accurately ascertaining the number of coupons to be detached without necessitating the use of the pencil to compute the number of miles. The



inventor provides two different plans of utilizing this computing scale, one being the use of a tape wound on a spring drum and containing on one side a full list of stations on the road, properly spaced to correspond with the number of miles between each station and the next, while the other side has the same list reversed for travel in the opposite direction. The other form of scale consists of a tape contained in the book itself and having numbers from one to the total number of miles on the road. In either case the measuring tape is aligned with the first coupon in the mileage book and drawn out with the strip until the proper number of miles is accounted for on the tape, when the coupons are detached without further computation.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EMBASSY

Though Persia has yet a great deal to learn of European courts and their ways, considerable progress has been made since 1819, when Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan came to Europe as an envoy from the shah to cement friendly relations. The first capital he visited was Paris, where he remained some time, but finally quitted it without even presenting his credentials. The reason assigned was that Mirza expected the king to stand up when receiving the letter from the shah. The king, suffering from gout, was unable to do so, and his excellency next insisted that he must sit beside his majesty, or at least in front of him, otherwise he should have his head cut off on his return. As neither of these points of etiquette could be complied with, and the French court had no desire to be accessory to the envoy's decapitation, it was resolved that the simplest way to avoid difficulties was to dispense with the interview.—London Chronicle.

Hen-pecked Sparrows.

Female sparrows are often tyrannical toward their partners, especially at nest-building time, when they frequently attack their husbands fiercely on account of their laziness. At such times the female voice can always be detected, both louder and shriller than that of her mate, as she pecks and tousles him, until he beats an ignominious retreat. Hen blackbirds and thrushes are often overbearing and even spiteful toward their mates when their houses are in course of construction.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

No Amateurs.

Sumer Hotel Doctor—I hope there will be no mistakes in administering these medicines.

Servant—Have no fear, doctor. I am a professional nurse and madam is a professional invalid.—New York Weekly.

AUTOMATIC BICYCLE SKATE

In spite of the fact that the roller skating craze has died out almost completely, there is still a considerable sale of skates, especially in large cities with the good asphalt pavements, where the small boy is tempted to do a little skating in the summer time, occasioning considerable less anxiety to his mother than would be the case if he were on the ice in winter. While the ordinary roller skate will afford much enjoyment to the summer skater, his pleasure would be greatly increased and his exertion correspondingly lessened if provided with a pair of the automatic bicycle skates shown in the accomparving picture. It is the intention of the inventor to make the weight of the skater propel him along the pavement, instead of ne-

cessitating frequent side strokes with the feet, as is necessary with both roller and ice skates. It will be seen that the footplate of this new skate is divided into upper and lower sections, with a V-shaped spring beneath the ball of the foot, which spreads the plates when the skater's weight is removed by lifting the foot. Attached to the rear wheel is a ratchet and lever mechanism, and the action of the spring in spreading the two plates turns the ratchet partly around on the hub, affording a new grip on the shaft and placing the lever in position to turn the wheel the moment the weight of the rider is again brought to bear on the skate by setting the foot on the pavement. Thus the only exertion necessary is the alternate lifting and dropping of the foot, the action of the ratchet and lever mechanism on the rear wheel driving the skater over the pavement.

FEMININE BITS.

In the dull black beads which are to be seen so frequently now, there are increasing varieties. Some of the strings have long curved pieces like bent reeds, something over an inch in length, alternating with the round beads.

For evening wear, we are still content with friezes of every kind, the darker shades being preferred. Here, too, we remain faithful to the Russian blouse or bolero effect. Has ever a fashion been so popular and so becoming?

A new wrist bag of silver has a round silver bracelet to slip on over the hand, and from it two silver chains extend to the bag, which is long and narrow. Another peculiarity of the bag is that on the front of it, and attached to the frame, is a change purse in silver.

Petticoats of satin brocade, Louisine and China silk have completely driven taffeta skirts out of the market. Underwear of silk is possible now only when it is completely lacking in rustle. The same is true about linings. Surah and foulard are to be chosen in every instance, rather than the heretofore ubiquitous taffeta.—Philadelphia Press.

Went Up, But Did Not Fly.

Once upon a time there was a man who thought that he had invented a flying machine, and in order to construct a full size working model he spent all the money he had and all he could borrow from his friends.

When he had completed the machine he tried to make it fly, but it was dashed to earth with his hopes. When his friend inquired of him about the result of his experiment, he answered:

"I can never pay you what I owe. The machine is a wreck, and I have gone up."

Moral—An aeronaut may go up without his flying machine.—New York Herald.

Wrestle for Wife.

Justice Peters and Floyd Hester, two young men of Whitesburg, Ky., were suitors for the hand of Miss Lula Speyers. They agreed to wrestle to decide who should marry her. It was a hard tussle, and Peters got the worst of it. Hester's wedding was attended by 300 people, while Peters is nursing his injuries in bed.

Mother of Many Orphans.

Mrs. Nancy Shuey of Kouts, Ind., for 60 years has been adopting children. She has already reared and educated 25 orphans, nine of whom were married at her home. All but three of the 25 children are still living, fourteen of whom were boys and eleven girls.

AN ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT

The recent astonishing experience of a steamer on the Atlantic with a waterspout, naturally calls public attention to the vortex movements of the two fluids, air and water, especially when on a large or a violent scale. We know their varieties and their various modes of motion, yet their causes are understood by a comparatively small number.

Perhaps the most common example of vortex movement—the one which has been witnessed by the largest number of persons—is the little, dust-whirl, so often seen in a dusty street or road on a hot and calm summer day. It is a miniature whirlwind—a model of a tornado. But how many people can explain this little disturbance of the atmosphere?

Yet the explanation is simple They never occur except on a very hot and still day. The air in contact with the dust or pavement, gets hotter and hotter, while the layer of air above is much cooler by comparison. The tendency of the hot air is to rise, of course, but the cooler and heavier stratum above holds its down. Finally at some point the hot layer breaks upward through the cooler air. What determines the point at which the upward rush occurs? It may be a projecting bit of stone, or the flight of a bird or even an insect.

For a few seconds the hot air forces itself up at this point; then comes a quick inflow of air along the ground, bringing the dust, small fragments of straw, etc., along with it from a short distance around. This inflow whirls, because it comes in unequally from the sides. The little area of hot air is soon exhausted, the dust whirls in a little column for a few seconds, sweeps off in a jerky way to one side or the other, and comes aimlessly to the ground.

On a much larger scale the same general phenomenon occurs on the ocean in the zone of calms along the equator. There are produced those large and very destructive storms called typhoons and hurricanes, which travel for hundreds of miles, and often last for several days. Every gradation between the little dust-whirl and the most violent hurricane can be found, and the natural law upon which they are formed is the same.

The tornado, which many people miscall a "cyclone," is nothing but the dust-whirl on a magnified scale. The black, funnel-shaped cloud of the tornado is the analogue of the little column of the dust-whirl, and is formed under the same conditions, only on a much greater scale. Similarly, when a tornado forms over a large lake or the sea, a waterspout is formed.

Whether the phenomenon occurs on land or water the appearance is the same. There is a great agitation visible in the clouds; then a whirling motion is apparent, and soon a huge funnel-shaped extension is formed, pointing toward the earth. This extension is made of the cloud itself and is whirling violently. The funnel is not steady, but swings about, much like the trunk of an elephant. At first it does not reach the ground (or the water), and sometimes never does, it being withdrawn or dissipated. But when it strikes the ground, it leaves death and destruction behind it. Where it touches the water, it draws up tons of water, which are soon discharged from the cloud above in a deluge of rain.

Waterspouts are the dread of sailors, from the belief that if one should strike a vessel it would be wrecked. On several occasions waterspouts have been dissipated by firing shots through them from cannon; but it is only war vessels as a rule, which carry guns, and therefore it is not often that such an event occurs. There is but one instance on record, however, of a ship being struck by a waterspout; and this occurred off Cape Hatteras, on April 4 last, to the Bricish merchant steamer Hestia, while she was on a voyage from Baltimore to Daiquiri, Cuba—the same port at which a large part of General Shafter's army landed in the campaign against Santiago.

Several waterspouts began to form at nearly the same time, some 300 or 400 yards to windward. Only one of them completed its formation, and it moved across the sea in the direction of the Hestia. The captain tried to avoid it by changing his course, but found a collision was inevitable. He ordered all the crew below, but remained on deck himself until the spout was very close, when he also sought safety below decks.

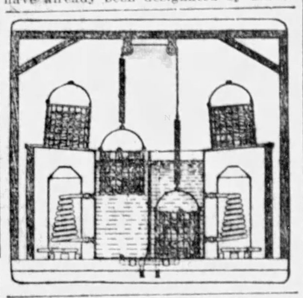
The whirling column of water made a deafening roar as it approached. Then there were strong gusts of wind, and the vessel trembled under the sudden shock as the waterspout struck her amidships, and passed over the deck.

The moment it passed, the captain rushed on deck. Two tarpaulins which had covered the hatches, and a plank 8 feet long 10 inches wide, were high up in the air. The ship's log line, 40 feet long, with log attached, extended straight up in the atmosphere its full length, the other end being fastened to the rail, of course. Every movable object on the deck was gone; but beyond this no harm was done. The spout was 40 or 50 feet in diameter. Of course, the deck was drenched with water; but the occurrence seems to prove that a waterspout is not particularly dangerous to a staunch vessel, and that the belief to the contrary is erroneous.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

DISH-WASHING APPARATUS

Washing a large quantity of dishes in the shortest possible interval of time without breakage is one of the hardest tasks in the daily routine of the work in the kitchen of a large hotel, and a number of machines for doing this work have already been designated by the in-



ventors, some subjecting the dishes to violent motion in the water and others forcing jets of water against the receptacles in which the dishes are confined. The machine for this work shown will be especially useful in small hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, where power is not available, as this apparatus is simple and inexpensive and will permit the washing of a large number of dishes at one time with an expenditure of a minimum amount of labor. As shown in the drawing, the apparatus comprises two metallic tanks, one containing soapy water for washing the dishes, and the other clear water for rinsing them. Each tank communicates with a water circulator and heater to keep the supply of water hot, as the dishes are more easily cleansed if the washing fluid is maintained at a high temperature. To heat the water a coil of pipe is contained in a suitable casing and suspended over a gas, oil or other fire, the coil connecting directly with tank as shown. The baskets containing the dishes are suspended from coiled springs attached to a rope, which runs on pulleys over the tanks, the springs serving to prevent any sudden jar in the movement of the baskets up and down in the water. As the intention is to balance a basket on either end of the rope, the dishes can be handled with little muscular effort on the part of the operator.

"CLEARED FOR GUAM."

Cleared for Guam, at one time a well known Americanism and Briticism, its origin was as follows: When the Australian gold fever was at its height 'way back in the fifties, shortly after the rush here of "the forty-niners," ships sailed to Australia chocabloc with gold seekers, without having return cargoes secured to them. They had therefore to leave Melbourne in ballast and try to "scare up" homeward freights somehow or other, but the customs house authorities insisted that before clearing outward some port of destination should be named, and curiously enough it became a habit of the captains to name Guam, a small island in the group of Ladrones east of the Philippines—hence the expression "cleared for Guam," which meant at that time bound for anywhere, off on a wild goose chase, etc., but almost incredible to relate "cleared for Guam," after all these long years, is now an accomplished fact. For is not Guam one of Uncle Sam's most cherished "insular"—or, officially speaking, one of his "new colonial possessions, with which "a rushin' business"—or "roarin' trade," as John Bull puts it—is done every day? Who would have thought it, news would have brought it, that to "clear for Guam" would become an actual reality nearly fifty years after date, and mirabile dictu, said "clearing" to some from exactly the opposite side of the globe.—Washington Star.

External Use of Olive Oil.

One of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of diet is olive oil, and it is as beneficial for external as for internal use. It was the custom of the ancients, who were most luxurious in their bathing habits, to anoint the body with vegetable oils after the bath. Athletes and gladiators also anointed their bodies with oils. Roman athletes were in the habit of using the freshly expressed oil of the olive to give agility and suppleness to their limbs. Some of the greatest beauties of whom history tells us have also been prone to the use of oil. Mme. Recamier was in the habit of rubbing freely of olive oil with her food and using it also after the bath. Her beautiful skin and clear complexion were doubtless due to this rather than to powders or paints. Tradition says that both Cleopatra and Zenobia partook freely of olive oil and used the olive flourishes, such as Italy, medical practitioners use the oil very freely for a host of ailments. It is maintained in the Levantine countries that the external use of oil prevents rheumatism, gout and other kindred maladies, which are aggravated by external chills, and that the internal use of the oil removes the toxic condition of the blood, which leads to the generation of these maladies.—The Vegetarian.

As He Understood It.

Smith—Where are you living now?

Brown—In St. Louis. Ever been there?

Smith—No.

Brown—Well, come over and spend a week with us and you'll never live anywhere else.

Smith—Why, is the climate that fatal?—Chicago News.

Cause for Complaint.

Guest—Why do you scowl at me so, Freddie?

Freddie—'Cause you have eat up all the cake and haven't married either of my sisters yet.—Lippincott's.

Greatest Coral Reef.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian barrier reef, which is 1,100 miles in length.

POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

New York, Sept. 18.—Now that the primaries are over and the fight between Croker and anti-Croker factions in Tammany must be carried on in the executive committee of the organization, there is again talk of the possibility of the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic nomination at the Saratoga convention, September 30. If the Croker faction controls the Tammany organization, it is not likely that it will put forward the name of Bird S. Coler in the state convention, as Coler has, in the past, been a bitter opponent of Croker methods. On the other hand, Judge Parker has been talked of before as a Tammany candidate and as he is a strong man with all factions of his party his choice would be a politic one. He has, however, repeatedly declared that he is not a candidate and if he is nominated it will be by the forcing of his name on the convention by his friends.

QUANTRELL AND HIS BAND

Story of the Missouri and Kansas Borders in the Sixties.

The name of Clark Quantrell in the years from 1861 to 1865 on the Missouri and Kansas boarder struck terror into all who heard it, says the New Orleans Picayune. Quantrell was a native of Ohio who went to Kansas at the time of the war there between the free state men and the slaveholders. Quantrell took no part in those troubles, but when the civil war broke out and a reign of bloodshed existed on the Missouri and Kansas border, and in which the lawless Kansas Jayhawkers took the opportunities offered by a great war to wreak revenge on the slaveholders against whom they held grudges from the old Kansas troubles, they murdered Quantrell's younger brother. He then raised a band of guerrilas and worked bloody vengeance upon the murderers. In the course of his operations he attacked at midnight, August 25, 1863, the town of Lawrence, Kas., held by the Jayhawkers, who were organized guerrilas fighting on the side of the United States. With 300 men he stormed the place with a loss of 80 of his followers. He killed 191 and wounded 581 of the occupants of the place and buried it to the ground. This was only one, but the most destructive of his raids. Recently, at Independence, Mo., the survivors of Quantrell's band held a reunion, at which some scores of them were present. They are all old men and are respectable citizens. Interviewed by members of the press, they one and all declared that he was a man of mild manners and gentle disposition, and was always.

One of the survivors, James M. Campbell, who lives in Kansas City, Mo., was interviewed by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He said:

"Quantrell was the smartest man I ever knew. He had the qualifications of leadership born in him. In camp he was gentle and sometimes jolly. He was kind to his men, and to prisoners whenever he had any. Quantrell never got excited, not even in a fight. He was as cool as a cucumber. They called him reckless, but he never unnecessarily endangered the lives of his men. And he could shoot—ah, how that man could shoot! I was with him regularly for nine months, and off and on for a year and a half longer. His men did not fear him, and there was only one offense for which he said he would have one of his followers taken out and shot. Quantrell gave orders that any member of his troop who insulted a woman should be shot. He said to us: 'No matter how much a woman may abuse you, take her abuse. Let her talk and scold, but say nothing to her in resentment. We are fighting men, not women. No provocation will excuse an insult or back talk to a woman.' And you will find," concluded Campbell, "that a member of Quantrells' band was ever accused of insulting a woman. There were men on the other side who were different."

History, as it is written by the men on the other side, calls him a bloodthirsty demon, a merciless marauder, a vandal, a desperado at the head of a band of savages, plundering and slaughtering under the cover of a state of war. There has never been a more ferocious and fiendish warfare than that waged by the Kansas Jayhawkers on the Missouri border, and Quantrell and his band were its products. They were Missourians organized to protect their own frontier and to retaliate upon their murderous foes. "That the people of Jackson county, the starting point of their operations, regard these survivors as heroes of war is not to be doubted," says the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. Quantrell was shot down by federal soldiers in Kentucky a month after the surrender of General Lee and he died from his wounds in a hospital at Louisville shortly afterward. The shocking and horrifying facts of the civil war appear to have been forgotten and our people are only concerned with the barbarities perpetrated in the Philippines. The Missouri border in 1861-65 was the scene of events which made the cruelties enacted in the Philippines pale in contrast.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The wind discourses weird melodies when it whistles through the moth-eaten fabrics of the Democratic outlook.—Judge.

"Never you mind how politics goes," said Brother Dickery; "some er us will be able ter make a livin' out of 'em, ef we des kin keep de canderdates in line!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"What do you suppose is the secret of Miss Bland's social success?"

"She always remembers exactly what to forget."—Indianapolis News.

I am a strong believer," said the sour-looking old maid, "in single blessedness." "Dear me," the bride of a month replied, "how dangerous it is to judge from looks alone."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Aunt (visiting)—And how is the baby? Still looking like her auntie?

Ruth—No, auntie, I don't think so. Father said only yesterday she seemed to get over it.—Brooklyn Life.

Englishman — Felt any earthquake shocks in this city lately?

New Yorker—Can't say; we're building a rapid transit tunnel, you know.—Brooklyn Life.

There are some laws which automobilists must respect. They are contained in treatises on natural philosophy.—Baltimore Herald.

Sunday School Teacher (telling of the deluge)—And then it rained for forty days and forty nights.

Johnny—Were the farmers satisfied then, sir?—Tit-Bits.

Realism is admirable in print or on the stage, but in every-day life it is rather distressing.—Puck.

"She's a very quiet, conservative woman, I understand.

"Yes, indeed—a regular home body. She has practically no interests outside the domestic circle."

"Really?"

"No doubt of it at all. Why, she doesn't belong to more than six clubs, and she isn't running for office in any of them."—Chicago Post.

A MACKAY ANECDOTE.

Howard Paul says that on one occasion William J. Florence, at the end of a not very prosperous engagement in San Francisco, announced a benefit for himself and his wife. The late John W. Mackay happened to be in town at the time, and wrote to Florence for one orchestra seat, and Mrs. Florence remarked to her husband that, considering the friendship existing between the two men, she thought Mr. Mackay might have taken a private box at least. "Wait," said Florence, "he has not paid yet, and I am in no hurry." The benefit took place, Mr. Mackay came from Virginia City to occupy the seat he had taken, and a day later he sent Florence a check for $1,000.—The Argonaut.

Luxurious Hogs.

Recent winds blew down a lot of apples in the orchard of A. H. Gilkinson of near Warrensburg. To avoid losing them entirely Mr. Gilkinson caused them to be raked together and cooked, and is now feeding a very fair quality of apple sauce to his hogs. His are probably the first Missouri hogs that ever had so fine an article as apple sauce on their regular bill of fare.—Kansas City Journal

Fallibility.

No one of us can perfect be,
However sage and bright.
Wise men are wrong more frequently
Than chronic fools are right.
—Philadelphia Press.

Anxious thoughts sometimes perplex the wife who sees maternity before her. If she is treading an untried path, she sometimes frets herself into a nervous condition which is injurious and prostrating. If motherhood has already been a painful experience she is apt to shrink from the coming trial and by her very mental anxiety increase the possibility of her suffering.

There is no cause for anxiety for those prospective mothers who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, induces refreshing sleep and produces mental cheerfulness as well as physical vigor. It gives strength and muscular elasticity so that the baby's advent is practically painless. It is the best tonic for nursing mothers.

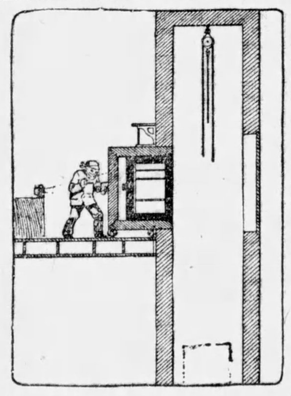
"I am so thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. John T. Smith, of Slocan, Brit. Col., Box 59. "It helped me through the long months before baby came and I have a big, strong baby girl, the most healthy of the three, and it cured me of a disease which was taking away all my strength."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss, therefore accept no substitute.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A LITTLE JOKE ON THE BURGLAR

In spite of all the efforts made to stamp out the practice of safe-cracking the burglar is still making his raids at intervals, though generally in the portions of the country which are not thickly populated, and where better opportunity is afforded for escape after the proceeds of the loot have been secured. Even the vast improvement in the construction of safes and vaults has not entirely barred the expert cracksman, some of whom do not hesitate to tackle the best safes when the opportunity affords itself. It has occurred to an inventor that a little deception and a joke on the burglar might prove fully as effective in protecting valuables as the best safe which the manufacturers are able to turn out. The little joke will be perceived by an examination of the accompanying illustration. The cracksman is shown at work, with his drill going and his lantern throwing its rays on the safe. But the man cannot see that he is drilling into an empty shell, behind which the safe stands concealed. The inventor's intention is to make the face of this shell exactly like an ordinary safe, leaving the rear open and leading into a pit or well in the basement. It is obvious that when the burglar has drilled the hole and inserted the explosive to blow the door open he is at the same time making provision to blow the safe down in the well, and his disappointment and rage can better be imagined than described when he finds himself further from the hidden wealth than ever. After the burglar has hied himself away or been captured by the police the safe is elevated to its old position by means of the block and tackle suspended in the top of the well.



A FELLOW FEELING.

Hoskins—What! James going to leave us.

Butler—Yes, sir; I can't put up with the mistress any longer.

Hoskins—But, James, look how long I've put up with her.

A RESPECTABLE ANARCNIST

In Central park the other day I was looking at a beautiful flowering shrub. Indeed, so luxuriant was it that it made quite a tree covered with charming blossoms.

While I looked, a well-dressed, nice-looking man accompanied by a handsomely gowned woman drew near the tree and paused to admire it. After a moment the man stepped over to the tree and broke off a branch of blossoms and handed them to the lady.

He was a fine-looking, white-haired man, and he did it very gallantly. She took the flowers rather deprecatingly, I thought, and I heard her say, "You ought not to break the park rules."

His reply was, "One branch will make no difference."

I strolled along beside them, thinking about the philosophy wrapped up in the little scene, when, hearing a boyish shout behind, I turned and looked back.

The old man's deed was already bearing fruit. A group of boys had been playing ball near the flowering tree, and had never thought of breaking branches from it until they saw the old gentleman's example. But there was not one hundred yards away before half a dozen boys were at the little tree, breaking down branches on every side until in five minutes it was a ruined and ugly wreck.

I walked along, thinking to myself that this is the way anarchists are made. Respectable, well-bread people break the law when it pleases them in little things, and forget the multitude that, looking on, break the law when it pleases them, until the land is filled with lawlessness and riot.—Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., in the Christian Endeavor World.

The Flat Hunter.

Flat-Hunter—Why, I thought you said there wasn't any stationary wash basin?

Janitor—Neither there is, ma'am; that's the bathtub.—Town Topics.

BRISTOW'S FIGHT FOR A LIFE

An Innocent Negro Saved From a Mob by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has not the look of a bloodthirsty man, yet there was an occasion back in the early nineties when he was running the Salina (Kan.) Republican, that he defied an angry mob, and, with nothing but a knife as a weapon, defended a negro until he could make good his escape, while perhaps 1,000 men were bent upon lynching him. It happened this way, says the Washington Post.

Word had been brought to Salina that a woman living near Niles had been assaulted by a negro. A colored well-digger named Hudson was arrested on suspicion and brought to town. It was not long until an excited crowd had gathered which soon developed into a raging mob. Bad whisky added fuel to the flames and the mob surged toward the jail, where Hudson was confined. The sheriff and his deputies made a stand, but were overpowered the doors of the jail battered in and the negro taken out. Then followed a scene of wild excitement. Hudson was taken before the woman who had been assaulted, and identified as the guilty man, although it afterwards developed that it was doubtful if an assault had been committed, the woman being a simple-minded creature with possibly a morbid desire for notoriety. But guilty or not, her statement was all that the crowd desired. With arms pinioned behind him and a rope around his neck, the unfortunate negro was dragged toward a telephone pole for summary execution.

At this juncture a few law-abiding citizens managed to secure a temporary halt in the proceedings. Judge Garver, now of Topeka, and Joe Bristow addressed the mob, pleading with them to allow the law to take its course. The negro, with the eloquence of a desperate man pleading for his life, made a statement, declaring that if he was given an opportunity, he would prove that he was miles away from the place at the time the assault was said to have been committed. His speech had little effect, and the ringleaders of the mob, fearful that they might be cheated out of their victim, yelled for his immediate execution. The few citizens who were protesting were powerless to stop them.

As the mob passed the entrance to a stairway leading back from the street, some friendly person cut the rope which bound the negro's arms and slipped the halter from his neck. In an instant the negro broke away from his captors and dashed into the entrance way. With a yell the mob was after him. Judge Garver tried to stem the tide, but he was picked up bodily and thrown into the street.

The negro would surely have been captured, but as the mob tried to get into the entrance way they were met by the tall, gaunt form of Bristow. They had never supposed that there was so much power in that attenuated and ungainly body. His arms and legs were as sinewy as whip cord.

Bracing himself with a hand on either side of the entrance, Bristow alone faced the yelling mob. They tore at him to loosen his grip, but he held on with marvelous tenacity. Of course, no one could long withstand the rush of that crowd of maddened men. They wrenched him loose, dragged him into the street and some one hit him a terrible blow on the head with a revolver. The blow felled Bristow, and partially stunned him, but in a moment he was up, the blood streaming down his face from the wound on his head. Drawing his pocket knife, he turned upon the crowd with the intent of fighting the entire aggregation. His friends realized that this would mean certain death to Bristow, and dragged him away. But his stand had been the means of saving the life of Hudson who had in the meantime made good his escape.

It afterward developed that had not Bristow made his plucky stand the crowd would have executed an innocent man.

EVERYTHING WAS NO. 13.

John Allison, comedian of the Robinson-Temple Opera company, says that he does not think 13 unlucky, says the New York Times. He was led to the remark the other night when a boy came into his dressing room bearing a package of laundry with a bill for $1.13 attached.

"Better give him the extra 2 cents," suggested the property man, who was standing by, "and save trouble."

Robinson drew himself up haughtily. "Huh!" he said. "I'm not afraid of 13. It's my lucky number."

Then, as he walked over to his dressing table and began to heat a stick of grease paint over the gas jet, he went on:

Last season I started with the Wrong Mr. Wright company. We opened on Friday, September 13. There were 13 people. Leaving my dressing room for the first scene I saw a fireman with badge No. 462, which, when added, makes 13. Leaving the theatre, I spoke to a policeman on the corner with badge No. 49; add again. Coming to the theatre this evening I boarded car 2515—add once more. There are 13 men in the cooper chorus in this company, and to cap the climax my house number is 409—another chance to add—and there are 13 steps from the pavement to the front door. So you see, if I were the least bit superstitious—whoop!"

The comedian gave a shriek that brought half the company to the dressing room door, his finger sought his mouth and he made a rush for a water tap.

A moment later he exhibited a burn that covered half the side of the index finger, and as he reached over and picked up the implement of his trade that had gone flying in the excitement, the label disclosed the words:

"Meyer's Grease Paint, No. 13."

FLOWERS AS HEAT PRODUCERS

Those fortunate enough to enjoy an Alpine holiday during the present month are almost sure to espy the saldanella or snowbell, a dainty little plant about three inches high, bearing two pendent-fringed white or violet bells on each flower-stalk. They may often be found with the snow still firmly frozen round the stem, and the question naturally arises how did the blossoms, so much larger in circumference, make their way through? Botanists tell us that the plant forms its flower buds under the snow, and in the process of breathing evolves so much heat that the encircling snow is melted and trickles down the stalk, round which it frequently freezes again. Thus gradually a dome-shaped cavity is formed round the blossoms, and the process is continued till in many cases they succeed in reaching the surface.

A modified form of the same heat-producing power may be noticed in our native foxglove, so familiar on banks and woodland slopes during July and August. On a comparatively cool day, when little wind is stirring, a thermometer carefully inserted in the bell-like flowers of a plant growing in a shady place will frequently register a temperature one or two degrees higher than that of the surrounding air. More startling results are, however, obtained from plants in which a number of small flowers are congregated together within an outer sheath or spathe, as in the arums. The Italian arum common in vineyards and along roadsides near the Mediterranean opens its spathe between 4 and 6 in the evening, emitting at the same time a wine-like fragrance. Experiment has shown that if the temperature of the interior of the spathe be then taken it may be as high as 103 degrees, or 112 degrees Fahrenheit, even when the outside air is only 58 degrees Fahrenheit.—Westminster Gazette.

Buried.

A prairie dog was buried in a cave in Central park, New York, for three months, and finally dug his way out, exhausted from lack of food.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Surpass the Greatest Expectations of Miners and Experts and Prove the New Eldorado One of the Richest in the World.

Never before in the history of mining have discoveries of new gold fields caused more comment than that of the Thunder Mountain Gold Fields of Idaho. Usually in the excitement of gold discoveries, the value of the fields are overestimated, but Thunder Mountain has proven an exception to the rule, and new finds are demonstrating the fact that this district is the richest in the world. Mammoth ledges, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver, antimony and cinnibar, are being discovered almost daily, and apparently in almost all of the district, miles upon miles in extent. Already the great field, heretofore practically uninhabited, is being dotted with flourishing mining camps, with the new city of Roosevelt as a center, and railroads, notably the Northern Pacific, is reported as perfecting arrangements to extend its line to this great camp. Millions upon millions of tons of free milling gold ore are in many places exposed in veins on the surface of the claims. Mills of from ten to one hundred stamp capacity, to grind out the gold, are being rushed to the district. Many mines are already valued at from one to ten million dollars, and sales at fabulously high figures are reliably reported.

One of the first corporations organized for active mining of these rich gold deposits was The Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company of Kansas City, Mo. It is backed by men of high standing in Kansas City, Mo., and elsewhere, and already controls 21 claims (420 acres) in the heart of this great district. All of its claims show great ledges of gold-bearing ore, and an assay just recently made from ore obtained from one of this company's claims, ran to the fabulously high figure of $1016.60 in gold per ton of ore.

This company's stock certainly offers a rare opportunity for investment to those desiring to share in the riches of great Thunder Mountain.

Only a limited amount of this stock is now offered for sale at 15 cents per share, par value $1, fully paid and non-assessable. From the reports of new strikes which are being made on this company's numerous properties, the price will doubtless be advanced to 20 or 25 cents very shortly. Arrangements are being perfected to continue the development work on the mines of this company during the coming winter months, and even richer bodies of ore may be uncovered, which will bring the price of stock to $1.00 per share before spring, and then will come the dividends. No one is asked to invest in the company until fully satisfied that it is exactly as represented. Upon receipt of request, a book containing full information in regard to the company, its properties, etc., will be sent free to any one. Address The Underwriting & Brokerage Co., Dept. B, 822 New York Life bldg., Kansas City, Mo., selling agents.

CONVENIENCE FOR THE BARBER

For at least a century and perhaps much longer, it has been customary for the barber, when shaving a patron, to wipe his razor on a piece of paper, which he lays on the shoulder or chest of the man in the chair while he proceeds with the work of removing the beard. Thinking it time to change the custom and provide a much more cleanly and neat de-

vice to receive the latter an inventor has devised the wiper shown in the illustration. This invention fits on the hand of the barber, within convenient reach, and yet not interfering with the free movement of the hand on the face. The material of which the cup is preferably made is soft rubber, this substance being light and non-absorbent and easily cleansed after use. The edge of the cup projects in slightly to retain the lather in place when the cub is tilted, and rubber bands are provided for attaching it to the hand. In using the device one of the loops formed by the band is passed around the wrist and the other around the middle finger of the left hand, supporting the cup in the position shown. The flat side of the razor can then be wiped on the edge of the cup to remove the lather, which falls inside, to be washed out later on by placing the cup under the faucet. It is well known that where a razor cuts through a piece of paper when being wiped the edge of the blade is destroyed, and it is not unlikely that disease germs may be harbored by the wiping paper and transferred to the face of the blade. For these reasons the new lather cup should recommend itself not only to the barber but also to the man who shaves himself.

THE KAISER ON FURBELOWS

It has remained for Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau to make known a new side of the many-sided German emperor, that of a dictator of fashions. His whole conversation with the wife of the former premier was devoted to dress.

It is to be inferred his majesty felt he was quite sure to please a French woman by talking of chiffons. Having complimented Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau upon her toilette, the emperor asked:

"Would I be discreet, madame, in asking you the address of your dressmaker?"

Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau gave him the information.

"I will note it," said the emperor. "I absolutely desire that the empress be well dressed. The last time I went to Paris in front of my windows was an exceedingly fashionable dressmaking establishment—do you recall it?"

"Certainly," replied Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, "but it has gone down."

"Ah! I see," said the emperor. "Out of date."

"But tell me, madame," lowering his voice, "does M. Waldeck-Rousseau ever occupy himself with your toilettes?"

"Never, grand dieu," cried Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, laughing.

"Ah," said the emperor gravely, "I occupy myself a great deal with the empress' gowns. I choose the materials. I advise this or that model. There is a form of dress that pleases me exceedingly—the princess gown."

"Quite true, sir; it is a pretty model, but it exacts that women be slight and well formed."

At this the emperor, with almost boyish enthusiasm, cried: "The empress is exceedingly well made!"

This is Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau's textual repetition of her conversation with his majesty, confided to her fellow passengers aboard the yacht Ariane.—Chicago Tribune.

IT SHOULD BE TO LAUGH.

"Do you know," said Tom Kiernan last night to a friend of his whom he had but tonholed, "I knew an actor out west who spent a whole day on one line."

"Heavy part, I suppose," replied the other, at the same time struggling to get away.

"Oh, no," replied Tom, "he was hanged."

McAllister was ambling through Fourteenth street with an air that represented prosperity. He was explaining to the friend beside him the five-act drama he intended to write, and when he had finished his friend said:

"I tell you, Mac, you ought to introduce a real live baby in that play."

"A baby? What for?"

"To keep the audience awake."

"That young theatre-owner who has been calling upon me frequently wants me to go before the footlights, papa," said a young maiden with theatrical aspirations.

"Well," replied the old man gruffly, "the next time he comes tell him he'd better go before my foot lights, or he'll find himself kicked over the front gate."

Clothes.

"They say she isn't happy," commented the neighbor, "but I don't see why."

"Oh, some people are never satisfied."

"That's right, and it's her own fault if she isn't happy, because she's able to buy clothes that will make all the other women envious."—Chicago Post.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Blanching Celery.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. S. M., New Vineyard, Maine, to take boards about twelve or fourteen inches wide and set one edgewise on each side of his celery row as close to the celery as he can get it; drive stakes to hold them firm. I banked mine yesterday, but think I am a little late. His celery must be perfectly dry, not a drop of moisture should be on the leaves or stalks, as it will cause it to rust. I banked some this way about four week ago and I now have some of the nicest celery I ever saw.

This is my first year to take The Blade and I will never be without it. Last spring I read in the Farmstead as follows:

"Set your celery three inches apart in the row, and have the rows six inches apart. To blanch it put boards about 14 inches wide edgewise on each side of the row, and stake to hold them firm; be sure your celery is dry when you put the boards up."

I had a lot of celery plants (self-bleaching is the best variety) when I read the article and in this way I planted 1,300 plants on a piece of graund 14 feet square. My soil is a little sandy and I spaded it well and put six bushels of well rotted manure on the patch. I have as nice celery as one would wish to see, and thank The Blade for it.—J. S. G., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lame Hens.

Editor Farmstead:—I am a reader of The Blade and think it a most excellent paper. Have often thought I would write to the Cozy Corner, or Merry-Go-Round departments, but never thought of writing to the Farmstead until I saw the inquiry of C. T. F., Cameron, Mo., about his lame hens. I have had experience several times with hens thus affected, and have never failed to cure them. The cause is said to be the liver. The remedy is, sweet milk for drink, for a few days, and pieces of cold lard (fresh) fed to them a few times. Don't be afraid to try it, for I have cured hens and chickens that could not walk a step. Too much sour milk is not good for hens. —J. B., Vermont.

That Hoarse Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Toledo Blade of Sept. 4, I find a question repeated by W. S. H., of Randleman, N. C. I will give a remedy that will undoubtedly cure his dog: Four ounces of Fresh grated horseradish put into a pint of good cider vinegar; let it stand over night; add a half-pint of honey and bring to the boiling point; then strain and squeeze out. Dose, a large teaspoonful several times a day until cured.—J. C. L., Baxter, Kan.

St. Vitus' Dance in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. M. S. to give his pigs cimicifuga (black cohash, or macrotys), in teaspoonful to tablespoonful doses every four hours, in milk or feed of some kind. Get a good article of the drug. I have cured more cases of St. Vitus' dance in the human animal with his remedy alone, than all other remedies I ever saw.—N. M. D., Sand Run, O.

Buffalo Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any of The Blade readers tell what will keep buffalo bugs out of carpets or closets?—J. B., Vermont.

Keeping Horses Up to Mark.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish your readers would tell how they keep their work team on a farm in good condition. What is the kind and quantity of food given? Should like to hear from those who are successful in keeping their teams up on wild hay, as well as tame hay. C., Aldine, Ind.

Dose of Skunk Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead:—Will The Blade state how much of the skunk cabbage is to be given at a dose, either green or dry, and how often it is to be given the defective cow? C. M. C., Bartlett, Ia.

We will be glad if the one who sent the remedy will answer the above query.

Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one of The Blade readers who has had experience with alfalfa tell when is the best time to sow it—if in spring or fall, and what month? Will it do to sow it with grain of any kind, or should it be sown by itself? How much should be sown to the acre? Some farmers have tried it in this section, but it did no good for them. Clover does well here, and from what I have read about alfalfa it ought to do well in this section of Virginia. Farmer, Wytheville, Va.

We shall be glad to print any letters in reply to the above. We also urge "Farmer" and all others desiring a knowledge of alfalfa to address a letter thus: "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and request him to send "Farmers' Bulletin No. 31," on alfalfa. It will be sent free of cost. It is a 24-page pamphlet with three engravings.

A Thin Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader tell me what to do for my horse? He is a good horse to work, but he stays poor, although he has been on green feed all summer, and has been used very little. When he is fed hay he has a dry cough, but otherwise appears to feel well. When worked we always feed him grain, but he does not seem fond of it. E. C. W., Round Mountain, Cal.

What Is It?

Editor Farmstead:—Can you give us a history of the plant enclosed? It came here about three years ago. I think it is welcomed by all farmers. It grows very thick, and in three years it has spread over some twenty acres of my pasture, removing in its way the sage grass. It is far better for grazing than sage grass and makes good hay. E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

Unfortunately, the letter was opened in the business office, it probably containing some business matter as well as the above query. When it reached the desk of the Farmstead editor it contained no sample of the plant, nor could any one in the business office find it. Will you kindly send another sample?

An Injured Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year old horse that has a white spot in his left eye. He hurt his eye last fall, and this spot appeared soon after. It does not seem to bother him except when I use him; then his eye waters and he keeps it almost closed. A few days ago I had his wolf teeth taken out. Do you suppose they injured his eye any? I would be glad to know of a good remedy to take the spot out, and to strengthen his eye.—C. H. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.

Who Can Beat It?

Editor Farmstead:—I am a reader of The Blade and a breeder of fine pigs. I have a sow that will weigh 300 pounds. On August 25 she gave birth to 21 pigs; 17 lived and four were dead. I sold pigs for a nickel apiece until I reduced the number to eight, and they are as fine, I think, as there are in Van Wert county. If any of The Blade readers can beat that, I would be glad to hear from them, and I will send them a pig postpaid.—T. B., Roselm, O.

Jimson Weed.

In an answer in last week's Farmstead, the word "jimson" was made nonsensical by being printed "jinsen." The spelling is jimson. It was first "Jamestown weed," then "Jimstown weed," and now plain "jimson."

Lame Hens.

Editor Farmstead:—My hens are afflicted like "C. I. F.'s". They become lame, limp around, eat well, but get poor, finally get entirely helpless, and although I keep plenty of feed before them they waste away to a skeleton, although they were fat when taken. I've never had one get well that started to limp. I suppose they would die in time, as they get steadily worse; but I always kill them when they get helpless. I have lost ten hens and one rooster from a flock of 50 since January 1.

Every little while a hen will become a little lame, sometimes a laying hen, sometimes a setting hen, and although it will be slight at first, and the hen bright and healthy, she will grow worse until I kill her. They have everything they want to eat, as they run at large on a farm where there is all kinds of grain lying around, and insects without number, with green feed, gravel, etc., and all the table scraps and milk they will eat.

My chickens are barred Plymouth Rocks, and one of my neighbors tells me they are subject to this disease She says she loses Plymouth Rocks that way, but never any other kind. Several of my neighbors say the Plymouth Rocks are not hardy.

Will some one kindly tell me, through The Blade, what the trouble is, and the remedy? Also, whether the Plymouth Rock is a healthy fowl? If not, what is the best general purpose farm fowl for eggs and meat for family use?

I like the Plymouth Rocks, as they make a fine table fowl—plump and yellow skinned. I have hens weighing ten pounds and pullets six pounds. It is the smaller ones that get lame. I have never lost an extra large hen. They have laid from January 1 to September 1, an average of 58 eggs per hen, besides hatching and raising a brood of chicks. Is that a fair egg yield for a general purpose fowl?—Mrs. H., Whitewood, S. D.

ERGOTISM.

The Kansas Station Sends a Warning to Stockmen.

During the present season, owing to the heavy rainfall or other climatic conditions, there has been developed upon wild rye and other similar grasses a fungus known as ergot, commonly called "spurred rye." Within the past few weeks a number of complaints have been received at the Kansas Experiment Station from the eastern and central parts of the state indicating that injurious and fatal results have occurred among stock from eating this fungus.

Ergotism is a disease of animals caused by eating ergot, either on pasture grasses or hay. Ergot is a parasitic fungus (Claviceps purpura) that develops on the heads of wild rye, redtop and similar grasses. This fungus replaces the ordinary seed or grain with a black or brown-black grain, much longer than the ordinary rye grain, cylindrical, pointed, and slightly curved. The number of grains of ergot in a single head of rye or grass will vary from one to a dozen or more. The grains of ergot can be easily recognized by their shape and color. There is no dust or smut upon the heads of grain as there is with some fungi. Ergot does not attack corn or sorghum.

Outbreaks of ergotism occur nearly all over the world, and often cause heavy losses among cattle and horses. Serious losses from ergot in this state have not occurred since 1884, but it is possible that owing to the abundance of ergot upon grasses the present season, serious loss may follow, unless care is exercised to prevent feeding a large amount of ergot. Cold weather and a limited supply of drinking water seem to favor the development of ergotism.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of ergotism may occur at once after eating the fungus, provided the animal gets a sufficient quantity, or they may occur only after the animal has eaten the fungus for some time. Ergot lessens the blood supply, especially in the extremities—feet, tail and ears—the affected parts swell, get cold, a well-defined line usually forms about the part, below which the tissue dies and sloughs off. When the feet are attacked the animal becomes very lame. Ergot causes abortion in pregnant animals, but this must not be confounded with contagious abortion among cattle. Ergot also affects the nervous system, causing trembling of the muscles, weakness, staggering gait, and sometimes convulsions. The digestive system is often affected, and there may be purging, indigestion and abdominal pain. Cattle are more seriously affected by ergot than horses.

Treatment.—To prevent the disease, do not feed animals hay or grass containing ergot, and when the disease occurs ergot should be withheld at once. A purge of one pound of epsom salts for adult cattle, or a quart of raw linseed oil for horses, should be given. Give sloppy, nutritious foods with plenty of drinking water. Bathe affected parts, feet, etc., with hot water, rubbing to stimulate circulation, and apply antiseptics such as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

A CAT'S INTELLIGENCE.

Dumb Animals Can Scent Danger.

A cat will refuse to drink coffee but will drink and thrive on Postum Food Coffee.

Mrs. Alice Gould of Maywood, Ill., says, "Coffee drinking made me very much run down, thin and nervous and I thought I should have to give up my work.

I was induced to try Postum by a friend who suffered four years from severe sick headaches lasting for several days at a time, who said that since using Postum Coffee she had been entirely free from an attack. I found that by making Postum according to directions it was equal to coffee in flavor.

It is now six months since I began drinking Postum and I have gained 18 pounds in weight. It has built me up and I feel like a new person.

We all drink it now, even to the cat, who is the pet of the family, and it is funny to see him drink his bowl of Postum Food Coffee every morning. We often try to get him to drink coffee but he has the good sense to refuse it."

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PERSONAL.

YOUNG LADY with immense fortune in cash and property, desires reliable, worthy husband. S. C. C., 108 N. Avers Ave., Chicago.

MARRY. Is there a gentleman who would marry a nice looking lady on short acquaintance? She's wealthy and willing to give her husband $5,000 on wedding day. Address F. M.,

Question Bureau.

RULES—1—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2—Only one question at a time. 3—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 5—No answers by mail.

The Afrikander Bond.

"What is the Afrikander bond?"—W. G., Toledo, Colo.

The Afrikander bond was born, really, in England. When the Gap of disturbance seemed about to subside so far as South Africa was concerned, the English as Dutch in Cape Colony were stirred, in that period of disquietude, to discuss the policies England abandoned her colonies, of forming a republic South African flag. The reformation of the Afrikander

rm of the bond, or the Afrikaner party, declared in favor ation of a pure nationality e of our people for a united South Africa;" t of a firm union between European nationalities in and the promotion of South independence; loyalty to existthe said governments, advance the interests of the spirit of the national ntenance of freedom of reone, so long as the public rights are not injured thereby," ed the bond pledged themThese and kindred principles ed the co-operation of only if the same could be the "uninjured maintenance principles."

national movement—Afrikander bond—was used by the to strengthen the Boer reused by Cecil Rhodes to schemes for a great South ation under British rule. believed that the best way to attach the Dutch of England was to give way to the policy of the Afrikanders in striving to strengthen the British national policy through pretended the African national party the distrust of the Boer elements and failed.

Boer distrust of Cecil Rhodes became distrust of England, and this distrust was partially removed by the death of Mr. Rhodes. The Boers in the meantime had come to terms with Lord Kitchener, and through his great General Kitchener, and through his efforts peace was secured. If peace with the Boers is to bear fruit England must also make peace with the Afrikander bond, and Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly believes that the National party in South Africa can be used to better purpose than Mr. Rhodes used it years ago.

Our Samoan Island.

"How did the United States acquire the Island of Tutuila, and the Samoan group?"—B. B., Marengo, Ia.

German, British and American subjects gained quite important commercial interests and a good deal of property in the Samoan Islands, while the natives were independent. These foreign residents naturally became involved in native tribal wars and feuds between rival chieftains. They called on the governments of their respective countries for support and protection, when they needed help in their schemes, and ultimately Germany, the United States and Great Britain virtually took the Samoan Islands together, through their consuls. The division of authority was not satisfactory, and caused much friction. Germany, having the largest interests in the islands, finally made an agreement with England and the United States whereby Great Britain received Tonga, and Tutuila became an American island. Germany took the rest of the group.

Geologic Action.

"In an old book I am reading the author quotes a scientist as saying that the earth has been destroyed 27 times. Now, has any other scientist been able to show the length of the intervals between the destructions? I am living in a valley of the Unicoi mountains, where a scientists could be interested in a stratum of concrete, some four feet in depth and of unknown extending as far as the valley goes. In places it is on the surface, but generally below—sometimes fifteen feet. This stratum is composed of gravel and rounded stones, and when the Nolachucky or its tributaries get on a boom the stones of which this stratum is composed are thrown up in heaps and windrows, and are of all sizes, from gravel to stones of a ton's weight, and all rounded, as though they had been rocked in the bed of the ocean for 10,000 years. They are very hard and of every conceivable shape, like one to whet my scythe. These stones are sometimes found far up on the mountains. Now, the question is, how and when did they get there?"—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

The statement that the earth has been destroyed 27 times is without any positive foundation. The earth has never been destroyed. The surface of Ohio, for instance, was once the bottom of an ocean, for many thousands of years. The bottom of that sea was covered in that time, for many feet in depth, with shells, corals, etc., of animals living in a warm sea. Then it was elevated, again subsided, and so on. The shells and corals are compacted into limestone—the Trenton, in which is now found oil and gas. It is 1,200 to 1,800 feet deep in Northwestern Ohio, while around Cincinnati it forms the hills. All the rocks except igneous rocks—granite, gneiss, etc.—were laid down on sea bottoms. But while one portion of what is now land was under water other portions were dry land. Geologists have no means of telling how long an area was submerged, except by the thickness of the rocks that were deposited as mud and sand on the sea-bottom, and one can only guess at the rate of deposition. Andrew's Geology, published by the American Book company, Cincinnati, is a cheap and plainly written book on geology, and you would find it of interest. As to the geological formation in your vicinity, the stratum of which you speak is undoubtedly a moraine. It is made up of water-rolled pebbles, gravel, sand, etc., deposited on a sea-bottom by a river, and afterward cemented into rock by lime, and by the pressure of other deposits laid down later above it. You can get the state government to make a geological survey of the state, and published the reports?

"Well Kept Hands."

J. C. G., Litchfield, Minn.:, and G. E. H., Rockwell, Iowa:, request the reprinting of a formula on the sixth page of The Weekly Blade for September 11, as one line was omitted, and so that it could be read. Here it is:

"Over my sink are two bottles and a shall-cleaner. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one part of alcohol, perfumed. The other contains the following solution: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rain-water, which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel, also a little good, fresh perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables, I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are free, soft and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes."

Women Voters.

"Please inform me in what states, if any, are women allowed to vote at the Presidential elections."—N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.

In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, women have full suffrage, and vote for all officers, including Presidential electors.

A Constitutional Question.

"Please tell me whether the constitution just framed and forced upon the citizens of Virginia is in accord with our national constitution, in disfranchising the negro entirely and a large portion of whites."—Subscriber, Fido, Va.

That is a question that can only be answered by taking a case to the supreme court of the United States. A very large number of people do not understand that there is a distinction between citizenship and the right to vote. The United States confers citizenship; the right to vote is conferred by the state. The constitution of the United States does not give any one the right to vote. That is left to the states. Nearly all the states, as you know, deny the vote to women, and to all negroes under 21 years of age. Any state may restrict the right to vote in any way it may choose except that it may not do so "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This is the provision of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution. Whether the new constitution of Virginia violates this can only be told, as stated above, by taking a case to the supreme court of the United States for adjudication.

Registration in Four States.

"Are the voters of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan required to register each election year, and how can I obtain the number in each state?"—M. H., Vernon, Ala.

We have a registration law in Ohio, and we presume in the other states named. The provisions of the Ohio law were printed in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of July 24 last. Please refer to your file for it. As to the laws of the other states, we have not their provisions. As in Ohio the last registration day is the Saturday before election, we do not see how you could obtain the figures.

Republican Text Book.

We have received a number of inquiries as to where to obtain the Republican Campaign Text Book for 1902. All inquiries will please address letters of inquiry to Hon. Jesse Overstreet, Secretary Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, No. 1135 Broadway, New York, N. Y. We do not know the price by mail, but Mr. Overstreet can tell you. Please mention the Toledo Blade when you write.

The Barbary States.

"A good many years ago, I think it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century, an American captain had some trouble with one of the Barbary states. The ruler told him that all Christian nations paid him tribute, upon which the captain denied that the United States was a Christian nation. I don't know whether he escaped paying tribute. Can you relate the incident?"—B., Braidentown, Fla.

We never heard of the incident. The war with Tripoli was the outcome of our resistance to paying tribute to the Mohammedan pirates, and broke up the practice.

Biblical Dates.

"Can any satisfactory reason be given why there are no dates in Bible history?"—W. A. T., Randolph, Iowa.

The best reason in the world can be given. It is, that in the slow progress of civilization, thousands of years passed before men learned the convenience of counting the years from some great event. Monarchs counted the time from the date of their accession, and China still keeps to this method. Public documents are dated from a certain day of a certain month in such and such a year of such and such an emperor. This was the way in Old Testament times. Thus, in 2d Kings, xvii, 1, we read, "In the twelfth year of Ahaz, King of Judah," etc. And of the historical books of the Bible will furnish other examples.

The next step was to fix upon some date of national importance. The earliest of these fixed epochs is that of the Romans, who dated from the foundation of the city of Rome. This date is clouded in obscurity, and no one can tell the exact year; but this was adopted by the Romans as from the year corresponding to 753 before Christ. The Greeks, a little later, began to date events from the first Olympian game. The Olympic games were celebrated every fourth year, and events were noted as occurring "in" them. Thus, an event occurring 775 years after that era would be set down as happening in the 3d year of the 194th Olympiad. The Babylonians dated from the era of Nabonassar, which began at noon, Feb. 26, 747 B. C. The Mohammedan date from the hegira or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, July 16, A. D. 622. The Persians date from the accession of the shah, A. D. 632. The Armenians date from A. D. 552, at the time the Armenian separated from the Greek church.

John C. Fremont.

"Please give a sketch of the life of the famous pathfinder, John C. Fremont, and tell some of the explorations he made and what wars did he serve in? Give name of his wife."—G. W. E., Livingstone, N. Y.

John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1813, his father being an emigrant from France. After the latter's death, Mrs. Fremont, with three infant children, removed to Charleston, S. C. Young Fremont there attained a collegiate education at Charleston college, and in 1835 or 1836 he became an assistant engineer under Capt. W. G. Williams, of the U. S. topographical corps, on the survey for a projected railway from Charleston to Cincinnati. In the winter of 1837 he accompanied Capt. Williams in a military reconnoissance of the mountainous Cherokee country in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, made in anticipation of hostilities with the Indians. In 1838, he was engaged, under government authority, the country from the Missouri river north to British America. At this time he was appointed second lieutenant of topographical engineers. He went to Washington to prepare his report, and there met Jessie, daughter of Thos. H. Benton, senator from Missouri. They were married Oct. 19, 1841. Fremont was ordered by Col. Abert, of the department to make an examination of the Des Moines river. This done, he returned to Washington, and married Miss Benton secretly in the fall of 1841. In 1842, he was sent to explore the Rocky mountains, especially South Pass. His report of this expedition was made in the winter of 1842-43, and attracted much attention. In May, 1843, he set out with 49 men to explore the then unknown region between the Rockies and the Pacific. He reached Great Salt Lake on Sept. 6. He then explored the upper tributaries of the Columbia, descended that river to Fort Vancouver, near its mouth, and then set ou to return. He found himself in the dead of winter in the great Utah basin. Finding, by astronomical observation, that he was in the latitude of San Francisco bay, he determined to go thither. The Sierra Nevada mountains were to be crossed; the Indians declared no man could do this, and refused to guide him. He pushed on, however, and after reaching Kansas in July, 1844. He started on his third expedition in the spring of 1845, reaching California in 1846. He then went into Oregon, where he received orders to watch over United States interests in California. The Mexican war was near its beginning. He drove out the Mexican officials and held possession of the country until peace was declared. In 1848 he made an exploration across the continent by way of the head waters of the Rio Grande. In 1850 he was chosen United States senator from the California legislature, his term lasting only a few months. He then went to Europe, returning in 1853, and made a fifth exploring expedition across the continent. In 1856, he was the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Shortly after the civil war began he was made major-general of volunteers, making his headquarters in St. Louis. His military career was not successful. His later years were devoted to railway building.

Beethoven.

"Please give a brief sketch of the life of Beethoven, the composer."—J. S., Mahaffey, Pa.

Ludwig von Beethoven, one of the greatest of musical composers, was born in Bonn, Prussia, in 1770. He died in Vienna in 1827. He early showed remarkable genius as a performer on the harpsichord, and at 11 he composed music. In his 15th year he was made assistant court organist, and at 18 he was sent to Vienna to study with Mozart. He became a favorite performer on the piano, and steadily pursued his studies in composition. From 1797 his hearing began to fail, due to disease, and he finally became entirely deaf. To this misfortune may be traced the profound melancholy, self-centered feeling and passion, which are the leading characteristics of his musical works.

A Base Ball Term.

"In accounts of base ball games, I sometimes see the statement—Out on infield hit. Will you kindly explain this?"—A. J. A., Indiana, Pa.

An infield hit is one that is fielded by any player within the limits of the diamond in time to retire a player on the opposing side. It may be a fly or a ground ball, the only requisite being that there is an out on the hit.

The Blade's New Presses.

"Will you please tell us through the Question Bureau the length, height, breadth and weight of The Blade's new presses?"—C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.

Each press is 18 feet long, and 9 feet high at the highest point. We have not been informed as to the weight.

For Cleaning Marble.

Editor Blade:—Enclosed find recipe for cleaning marble tombstones, etc., for the benefit of the soda fountain man and the fifty-year marble man:

Powdered oxalic acid, 4 lbs.; bicarbonate of soda, 4 lbs.; powdered pumice stone, 4 lbs.; sifted whiting, 9 lbs. Mix and apply with a damp rag.—Reader.

Sticky Fly Paper.

Editor Blade:—Here is the recipe for making sticky fly paper you published some time ago. I cut it out and have it pasted in my scrap book:

1.—Mix equal parts of resin and castor oil with a dash of sugar. 2.—Mix ½ lb. glue with ½ cup molasses; spread on thick paper, leaving a margin for handling. Catch flies by glazed paper with a thin coating of glue; dry and spread on a mixture of 1 oz. castor oil, 3 ozs. resin and a tablespoonful of molasses. 4.—Heat together 3½ ozs. raw linseed oil, 1 oz. resin and 3½ ozs. molasses; spread on paper while warm.—M. L., Tyner, W. Va.

The Negro.

"Please tell me what will become of the negro in Alabama after the law takes his citizenship from him and he is not allowed to vote. What do you think about the negroes going to Liberia, Africa and what do they get there? Can he do any better by going there? Will the government ever help him to get there?"—G. W. M., Clayton, Ala.

You are wrong in mixing up citizenship and the right to vote. They are not the same thing. Any man, woman or child born in the United States is a citizen; but all citizens do not vote. For instance, there are but four states which allow women full suffrage, but women are citizens, nevertheless. As for emigration to Liberia, it would be folly, nor is it at all probable that the government will ever give any aid or encouragement to that country. What the negro should do is to be industrious, save money, give his children good educations, and thus improve their condition.

Deserts.

"Geography says deserts are of great value in making other parts of the country fertile. This question bureau will please explain how an arid waste of land can be valuable in this way."—C. G., Todd, N. C.

The statement is without basis of fact. It is merely a survival from a period 30 to 50 years ago, when text books for children were written from the standpoint that everything on the earth was designed for the benefit of man. Science has gotten far beyond that. The inhabitants of any portion of the earth—vegetable or animal—are determined by the conditions, not as reverse. As a general rule, the river valleys of the world are the only sections adapted to inhabitancy by man, and the arrangement of population proves this.

A Question on Winds.

"For the last 30 days there has been a strong wind blowing all day and regularly about 8 o'clock p. m. it calms down and is quiet all night long till about 8 a. m. Then is rises and blows all day again and it keeps it up every day and never fails to be calm all night. Kindly give me the reason."—J. W. L., Petosky, Mich.

You are located on or near the shore of one of the Great Lakes. Without minute information as to your immediate locality, we will quote from Redway's Elementary Physical Geography: "The difference between the temperature of day and night is sufficiently great to result in strongly marked local winds. Along the shores of the sea (or lake) there is usually a draft of the land (because the land is sooner heated by the sun in daytime than is the water) causes a stiff on-shore wind during the day; while during the night the air over the land, being more quickly chilled, flows out over the water from the land." If this does not explain the matter, write again, giving fuller particulars.

Ark of the Covenant.

"What became of the ark of the covenant when Jerusalem was taken the first time?"—L. R., Dublin, Ind.

This question was asked several months ago, and we answered thus: "No one knows. The Jewish historians, if they knew what became of it and the vessels used in the temple worship, did not include this information in their history of the captivity."

To this we received two letters from Blade readers, who cited from the Apocrypha. In 2nd Maccabees, chapter ii, verses 1 to 8, inclusive, is given, from an older work, the statement that the prophet Jeremiah, "being warned of God, commanded the tabernacle and the ark to go with him, as he went forth into the mountain where Moses climbed up and saw the heritage of God, and when Jeremy (Jeremiah) came thither he found a hollow cave, wherein he laid the tabernacle, and the ark, and the altar of incense, and so stopped the door. And some of those that followed him came to mark the way, but could not find it. Which, when Jeremy perceived, he blamed them, saying, As for that place, it shall be unknown until the time that God gather his people again together, and receive them unto mercy."

Regarding the ark of the covenant, Dr. Smith's great work, the Dictionary of the Bible, says: "It was probably taken captive or destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar—2nd Esdras, x, 22—so that there was no ark in the second temple." The word Esdras is the Greek form of the word Ezra. The two books of Esdras are also part of the Apocrypha. The passage cited by Smith—2nd Esdras, x, 22—is part of a lament over the condition of the Jews in the captivity to Babylon, and says in part: "The light of our candlestick is put out, the ark of our covenant is spoiled, our holy things are defiled."

The books embraced in the Old Testament Apocrypha are not considered part of the canon of scripture. Their authenticity and inspiration are denied; in fact they are considered spurious. Now, the passage in Maccabees quoted above is certainly false, for it makes a prophecy which was not fulfilled. It declares that the ark, etc., were hidden by Jeremiah in a cave somewhere in Mount Nebo, where they should remain until "the time that God gather his people again together."

This must have referred to the return from captivity. But the prophecy was not fulfilled. The Jews came back, and rebuilt the temple; yet the ark was not recovered. So much has been known anything of it from that day to this. Herod rebuilt the second temple, but there was no ark therein; and Titus finally destroyed the temple utterly, nearly 1,900 years ago.

It will not do to say that the prophecy refers to the reassembling of the Jews; for, should that event come to pass, they will not need a temple, with its types and symbols. If Christianity is true, Christ's coming abolished them all. There needs no ark, no altars, no sacrifice, for in Him the law was fulfilled.

The plain truth of the matter is, the ark, with all the furniture of the first temple, was destroyed with the temple. The altars, seven-branched candlestick, etc.—all the sacred vessels except the ark—were reproduced for the second temple, and were captured by Titus, and taken by him to Rome. On the arch of Titus, which is still standing in Rome, is sculptured the triumphal procession with which he was honored because of his capture of Jerusalem; and among them we can to-day see representations of the sacred vessels, carried in that procession. What became of them, no man knows.

Science and the Bible.

"Do scientific investigators and theologians agree about the Hebrew account of the beginning of the world and the origin of man?"—P. J. C., Gatchel, Ind.

So far as the literal account of the first and second chapters of Genesis is concerned, we will quote to you the following, from a recent sermon by Rev. Ing. from a recent sermon by Rev. J. H. Rutherland, D. D., preached on last Sunday morning in the North Congregational church, Detroit, Mich., as reported in the Detroit Tribune of September 22:

Dr. Sutherland declared that modern Biblical research had rendered a great service in four particulars. In revealing the real significance of the literary forms of the Bible, in making known the true function of the Hebrew prophets, in disclosing the progressive character of Old Testament revelations, and in recognizing the true value of the human side of Christ's life.

Regarding the significance of the literary forms of the Bible, Dr. Sutherland said in its construction we note the same ways of thought, the same principles of expression, the same rules of construction which are found in other literature. The same figures of speech are also used—allegory, fable, parable, irony, hyperbole, irony, sarcasm, prose, lyric and dramatic poetry. When these are used in the Bible they have the same significance as when they are used outside the Bible. The student of the Bible should recognize this fact. Sometimes when he has been slow to do so, criticism has called science to her aid, as she has done in interpreting the early chapters of Genesis. If insistence is put upon the historical character of that narrative, science at once rules the so-called history out of court. As Prof. Gardner says: "The most pious scientific men of our day would not dream of warping the views which they gather from observation and experiment in order to suit the exigencies of a religious creed." The unscientific interpretation of the first two chapters of Genesis is that God therein reveals the exact manner and time in which He created the world. The critical interpretation is that in these chapters we have the essential truth regarding the creation of the world expressed in terms which were suited to the times in which the narrative was written. The essential truth is that God created the world and that man is the crown of the creation. That truth can never be shaken, but the expression of that truth is not essential; it is formal and temporal. No scientist of our day would think of describing the process of creation in terms of the Genesis narrative, but the great truths of creation which are enshrined in that narrative science does not discredit but confirms.

A true conception of the literary form of the early chapters of Genesis does not empty them of their meaning and deprive the emphasis where it belongs it confirms the inspiration and makes more reasonable our faith in the sacred scriptures.

The same principle holds true of the literary interpretation of any other part of the Bible. In the light of this interpretation the Song of Songs and the book of Job can no longer lend themselves to the old exegesis which sees a prophetic description of Christ in the "Lily of the Valley" and "The Rose of Sharon," and finds a divine pronouncement upon the total depravity of man in Job's bitter complaint. "If I wash myself in snow water and make my hands never so clean; yet wilt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me." But the literary interpretation of these books does not deprive them of their inspiration. On the contrary, to find in the Bible a book which sets woman's fidelity to her rustic lover, in face of the allurements of a palace and the seductions of a king, described and commended as in the Song of Songs, and to find a place for honest doubt, as in the book of Job, is to strengthen faith in the inspiration of the Bible as a book which was written for practical and reasonable ends.

Miscellaneous.

R. F. A., Forest, Ind.: Cleveland is the largest city in Ohio.

K. H. K., Bucekye, Ariz.: The couplets are familiar, but we cannot locate them.

J. M., Conneautville, Pa.: Sorry we cannot. A minister ought to be able to help you, however.

G. T. M., Owosso, Mich.: We have no means of finding out, and then it wouldn't be worth the space.

J. M. Clarinda, Iowa: We are sorry, but we have no room for any more departments in The Blade.

R. W. W., Virgil, N. C.: Please give chapter and verse of Scripture which is authority for your statement.

R. M. P., Waterford, Pa.: For a copy of any government report intended for general distribution, ask your congressman.

A. G., Bryan, O.: You will find a biography of Senator Clark in Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of May 29 last. We cannot reprint.

S. A. C., Texas, O., desires a copy of the poem, "Across the Heaven." Can any one send a copy? We regret that we have so many calls of this kind. We can only rarely reprint an old poem. The majority of our readers want poems never before printed.

J. S. E., Letts, Va.: There are news companies which purchase the right to run their agents on railway passenger trains. You must apply to that company for employment. A conductor or station agent can tell you where to reach their head office.

M. E. L., Ottawa Lake, Mich.: We can not answer such queries, because it would involve hiring a lawyer familiar with the laws of Michigan and with the decisions of its courts. Hence the reason that in the rules above, we say we can answer no questions of law.

Rain.

Nuthin' but the rain, the rain!
Rain to day, to-morrow
Every blessed winder pane
Sheddin' tears o' sorrow!

ANGELICA ROOT.

A Return to Old English Taste in Seasoning Dishes.

There is a sort of fad to-day for early English goods and merchandise, says the New York Post. The old poultry seasonings are used more than ever, chamomile and chamomile tea are again in vogue in the sick room, and angelica plant is for sale in the shops and stores. Many years ago the angelica was exceedingly popular. The flowers were employed to give sweet perfume to clothes presses and bureau drawers, the tender stalks were candied or preserved and made palatable confections, the leaves were used as pot herbs and the roots, after washing and scraping, were converted into medicinal tea. There is a difference between the English and American angelica, the former being smaller, more delicate and more aromatic. The herb now in the market is the English variety; most of it is imported, but a large amount comes from this country, where the British plant has been successfully acclimated.

All these old uses have been revived, and some new ones added to them. Among the latter may be mentioned angelica cordial, which is made of light sherry wine, macerated angelica leaves, stalks and roots, and pure syrup made from white sugar. The preparation should be allowed to stand for 60 days, and should be then squeezed through a strong bag or else in a kitchen press. The cordial is of a pleasant brownish color, with an agreeable taste and a very rich odor. According to its votaries it makes a capital appetizer and stomachic.

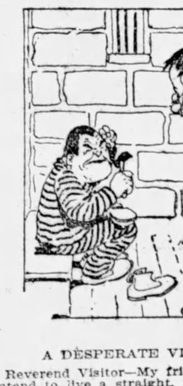
The stems, cut into small pieces, boiled until soft, and then dipped in molten sugar or in confectioner's cream, make a pleasant demulcent that is quite efficacious for light coughs or colds. The leaves, chopped up with parsley, form an agreeable dressing for lamb chops, and when mixed with parsley and other pot leaves improves the flavor of a potroast.

Its most enjoyable use is undoubtedly as a chief ingredient in the potpourri jar. The best combination is one-third red rose leaves and two-thirds of angelica flowers and leaves cut fine with a sharp knife. These should be placed in a jar with a little salt, covered with water, weighed down by a stone, and then the jar itself should be covered airtight. In a short time the essential oils of angelica will separate from the vegetable tissue, and will give forth perfume in almost unlimited quantities whenever the cover of the jar is raised.

TRICKING THE ELDER DUMAS

Mr. Labouchre tells a story in Truth of the elder Dumas. "Years ago," he says, "I used to know him very well, and once I had the honor of being presented by him as his son. It happened in this way: I was passing through Genoa, and went into a restaurant. I found Dumas there, who welcomed me. By his side sat a girl dressed as a Circassian boy, whom he introduced to me as Emile. I am, in traveling, always charitably inclined, and I therefore suppose that Emile may have been his granddaughter. Anyhow, Emile and he had just landed from a yacht, and, like myself, were passing the day at Genoa. Dumas proposed that we should take a carriage and go to see a show villa in the neighborhood. Emile, Dumas (for some reason without a hat), and I therefore started on this expedition.

"When we reached the villa, we were told that it was not open to the public on that day. 'Inform your master,' said Dumas to the servant, 'that Alexandre Dumas is at his door.' The servant returned and told us we could enter. We were ushered into a dining room, where a Italian was breakfasting surrounded by a very fine family. Dumas was somewhat taken aback for a moment, but introduced Emile and me vaguely as 'mes enfants.' We were asked to sit down to the breakfast we made ourselves at home. After the meal was over the owner offered to show us his garden. He and Dumas walked first. Emile and I wandered about hand in hand to denote our brotherly and sisterly affection. The Circassian was in a playful mood, and confided to me that Dumas was of a jealous disposition—which grandfathers sometimes are. He had one eye on the beauties of the garden, and another on his grandchildren. To carry out the joke, Emile and I embraced each other. 'What are you doing?' said Dumas. As he could not well object to this, I think that for once I had the better of the lady's eminent grandfather.—St. James' Gazette.



A DESPERATE VILLAIN.

Reverend Visitor—My friend, don't you intend to live a straight, respectable life when you regain your freedom?

Jim Housebreaker—Now, sir; de work I done before I was jailed is mild and heavenly to dat I am going to do when I gets out. I'm going to become a politician.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLENESS OF SEALS.

Hundreds of seals made Nelson island, in the South Shetland group, look black as night as we approached. They disported themselves in the water and played upon the shore. In wonder, not alarm, they stared at us as we drew near in a small boat. We leaped on shore among them. Still they looked on in dumb curiosity. It was not much impressed as were the seals, and stared as hard at them in an answering wonder. "Come, old fellow," said Sobral, approaching one of the largest seals with outstretched hand. It edged away a few feet. "Move on then," he said, smacking it on the back with his open hand. It edged a little further away, looking over its shoulder with an injured air. But it made no attempt to seek safety. A mere plunge into the water would have brought freedom from any danger. Several leopard seals were shot by our party, and their fellows gathered around them, wondering why they lay so motionless, and staring at us with wide, pathetic eyes.—The Independent.

Candy and Woman Suffrage.

A Chicago traveling man is reported as saying that the custom of passing around boxes of candy on election day is becoming more and more prevalent in the woman suffrage states, and Chicago confectioners are now packing special boxes for campaign purposes. As it is added that the campaign bonbons are a little cheaper than the campaign cigars, it is evident the ladies are getting cheated by the candidates.—San Francisco Call.

Not His Job.

Chicago Tribune.

"Your husband is a floorwalker in a department store, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Then, why don't you have him get up and walk the floor with the baby when she cries?"

"I can't wake him up. When I shake him and tell him what's the matter he mumbles something about soothing syrup in the drug department three aisles down, and then goes to snoring again."

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST GREAT SEAL

Official Documents Will Soon Be Embellished With a New Design.

It Will Be the Fourth of Which the Government Has Been Possessed.

When Secretary Hay gets back to Washington from his vacation and settles down to his winter's work he will have a brand new seal to stamp his state papers with, says the Brooklyn Eagle. One of the smaller appropriations, but one of the most interesting, made by the recent congress was one of $1,250 for a new great seal of the United States. Secretary Hay said the old one was worn out; that it no longer made the proper impression, and that he must have a new one. And congress, realizing the necessity for the United States having a really impressive great seal, promptly voted the necessary money and the seal is now being cut.

This will be the fourth great seal that has been cut for Uncle Sam, each one practically reproducing the last in design and being cut to replace the one that had worn itself out in the service of the country. The first was cut in 1782 and was used not by a secretary of state, but by congress. The first document, at least the earliest that has been preserved, bearing its imprint is dated September 16, 1782. It is a parchment commission granting General Washington full power to arrange with the British for an exchange of prisoners of war. The document was signed by John Hancock, president of congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomas, secretary. The seal instead of being attached, as is now the custom, to the lower left-hand corner, was impressed upon the parchment over a white wafer festooned with red in the upper left-hand corner.

The act of congress which created the department of state on September 15, 1789, also authorized the use of this old congressional seal and give it into the custody of the newly created secretary of state. It continued in use until 1841, when a new one was cut for Daniel Webster, secretary of state under Tyler. This in turn was declared worn out, and the third, the one now in use, was cut for Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was head of the department under Arthur. The design has remained practically unchanged except for a slight variation in the form of the "glory" over the eagle's head. The seal of 1841, however, Webster's seal, was notable in that the eagle's left talon grasped only six arrows instead of the thirteen required by law.

The new seal now cutting will have thirteen olives on the olive branch and word has gone out that the eagle's claws will be turned forward, not back, as they are in the old seal. This change not, however, will affect the present seal, which will be used until the new one is ready for delivery. So it might be thought that God had made conditions which Israel would hardly meet. To cross a river, invade a populated land, subdue its fortified towns (Deut. ix:1), establish government and maintain a permanent residence was indeed a gigantic undertaking from which a people would turn in despair. To attempt this with men who had descended from Egyptian bondmen, wanderers for 40 years in the wilderness would seem foolhardy. But consider the difficulties God admitted: He set his promise, "I will be with thee," he said to Joshua, "as I was with Moses (Ex. iii:12). The deliverances wrought by the mighty hand of God were matters of history, to be mentioned as encouragement in that day. Divine presence was pledge of security and success (Phil. iv:13). Joshua was assured of victory over every foe (Deut. vii:24).

THE MISSION (verse 2).—Joshua always well for a man to know what he is to do and the precise nature and extent of his work. Then with singleness of purpose he can summon his powers for more vigorous effort (Acts ix:6). And when God gives information on this point the man may go forward for steadfastness. In this instance Joshua was not left in doubt concerning his mission. Appointed to lead the people over Jordan into Canaan, and afterward to wage successful warfare against the inhabitants, and to take possession of the country, he was also to be permitted to arrange the preliminaries of settlement. He would not be called away from his high office until he had effected a division to the several tribes. This would be the final act of his life. His career would begin with the crossing and end with the settlement—a definite but important task was thus committed to him.

FIDELITY (verses 7-9).—In the execution of such a trust a high-grade man was needed. No weak and irresolute soul could enter this place and hope for anything but utter defeat. It is always true that the cause depends upon him who fills the place represents it. Joshua, selected not by popular suffrage, but by divine wisdom, trained and called into service, has in his keeping the welfare of his people and the destinies of peoples unborn. Good and true as he was it was deemed necessary to exhort him to fidelity. The Lord himself enjoined the utmost regard to the law delivered to him by Moses (Numb. xxvii:23), on the day as to require obedience to Jehovah the author of the law. He also bade him to be of good courage, to strengthen himself by the promise of the Lord's constant presence and help. If the heart of Joshua was steadfast the people would follow and all would go well.

THE SUCCESS (verse 8).—A point of exceeding interest is next presented in our lesson. God informs Joshua concerning the secret of success in his great mission. He must not depend wholly upon the prowess himself may show in battle, much less upon his own strength and courage, although the latter must be cultivated and the former would be secured. But with both a man might fail, unless he is wise to use his own abilities and the Lord's blessing as he ought. Wisdom is essential in a leader, as well as faith. How shall this be secured? The method was very simple. Joshua must keep constantly before him a copy of the law (Deut. xvii:18-19), and he must meditate therein. In this way he would familiarize himself with those regulations that had been made for Israel. That would invigorate his mind and move his heart, enabling him to see and promptly him to do what was right (Psalm i:2). He would thus come into harmony with God and be indeed a Divine agent for the nation's advancement.

THE ORDERS (verses 10 and 11).—An old proverb says: "He who has a work to do should begin it early and prosecute it with vigor." Joshua acted upon this principle after hearing the Lord's instructions. Promptly he issued general orders to his officers to pass among the host, and command all to make ready to move within three days. The preparation consisted in providing suitable rations. There is no intimation that anything beside was necessary. Presumably as the nation had long been on a military basis Joshua was not compelled, he knew the condition and felt that there was no need of special practice or outfit. The commissary department alone required attention. But Joshua was careful to let the people know their destination. He fixed the Jordan as the next object in sight, by saying that they should go in to possess the land which the Lord would give them. After months of waiting on the east side of Jordan, in full view of the promised possessions, this intelligence must have awakened intense joy and incited all to the utmost activity.

QUESTIONS.—For purpose of review and enlargement of the thought on this passage these questions will be helpful: 1—What moral reason is given in Scripture for refusing to Moses the privilege of entering Canaan? 2—Why was Joshua better suited than Moses to this great task? 3—What words of Joshua, showing his fitness, are recorded? 4—By what methods might God command Joshua? 5—What tribes inhabited Canaan at the time of the conquest under Joshua? 6—Why were these people expelled to make room for Israel? 7—How was Canaan adapted to be the home of Israel? 8—Why was the condition of ownership prescribed requiring conquest and possession? 9—What nations were on the borders of Canaan destined to be neighbors to Israel in the new home? 10—What grounds of encouragement are presented in this lesson to Joshua? 11—What does resulting from its termination. With 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in hand this syndicate closed with the price at $1.40 a bushel; and the soundness of their calculations was proved when, subsequently, the price of wheat actually advanced ten cents beyond this figure.—The Pilgrim.

The Sunday School.

Sunday-school lesson for October 5. Joshua Encouraged, Josh 1:1-11. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

THE SUCCESSOR.—The death of Moses in the land of Moab made Joshua leader of Israel. He had been prepared for the place by a series of events extending through many years. Probably he received a military education in Egypt, for soon after the exodus he led the forces to victory in the struggle with Amalek (Ex. xvii:13). Afterward he was the close companion or minister of Moses in the wonderful deeds at Sinai (Ex. xxiv:13). He was one of twelve spies selected (Numb. xiii:8) to explore the land of Canaan, uniting with Caleb in bringing a good report, for which he was rewarded (Numb. xiv:30) and by which he obtained information that helped him in subsequent campaigns. Some time before the death of Moses he was formally set apart in the eyes of the people as successor to the great law-giver (Numb. xxvii:18-23) and declared to be full of the spirit of God (Deut. xxxiv:9).

THE COMMAND (verses 1 and 2).—But, though well qualified and fully authorized, Joshua was not permitted to act except by Divine direction. It was not his part to plan and execute, but listen and obey. The Almighty was king of Israel, and his will only, when proclaimed, was the sole rule of conduct. How long the people remained in camp on the east of Jordan cannot be known—they would never have departed had not God so ordered. One day the command to advance came to Joshua, whether by audible word or by inward impression, matters not. The order was very simple and imperative. It alluded to the death of Moses only as it imposed leadership upon the successor, "Go thou and all this people" was the utterance that allowed no delay or debate. Then was presented the objective point, "unto the land which I do give them," that land of promise conveyed by warranty deed to Abraham (Gen. xv:18) four centuries before, but reserved until the iniquity of the Amorites should fill the exhausted Divine patience (Gen. xv:16).

THE POSSESSION (verses 3 and 4).—The marching orders delivered to Joshua were accompanied by specific directions concerning the land to be entered, its boundaries were plainly announced, covering the region which God had set apart as the home of Israel. A surveyor could run the line in four days from the wilderness, the west of encampment, eastward to the river Euphrates, 500 English miles; thence up that stream and then westward to the Mediterranean, so as to include the land of the Hittites; thence south along the coast to an indefinite distance on the way to Egypt and to the place of beginning. It differed but slightly from the description to Moses (Ex. xxiii:31). This magnificent domain was ample for the achievements of a people who were called of God to a high and holy mission. There was, however, one condition in the gift—so much only should be owned as the people should possess. Wherever the foot should tread title would be acquired (Deut. xi:24) an incentive to heroic endeavor.

THE PROMISE (verse 5).—A deed in escrow is valued according to the terms of its delivery. So it might be said of the thought that God had made conditions which Israel would hardly meet. To cross a river, invade a populated land, subdue its fortified towns (Deut. ix:1), establish government and maintain a permanent residence was indeed a gigant

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

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"The evils attendant upon over-capitalization alone are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant a far closer supervision and control than now exists over the great corporations."—President Roosevelt at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS BOODLING.

The problem of honest and efficient municipal government is one of increasing difficulty. The exposures of bribery and boodling, of "hold-up" legislation by city councils, are increasingly frequent. It would seem that popular government in our cities fails to secure good results. St. Louis now is in the midst of a serious endeavor to bring corrupt members of the two boards of her city legislature—the house of delegates and the municipal council—to justice.

A newspaper man, James M. Galvin, is to be credited with putting justice on the track of the bribers and their corrupt tools. Last January an article written by him appeared in one of the St. Louis papers, charging that the St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Company had bought up the municipal assembly (city council) to obtain a valuable franchise. Thereupon J. W. Folk, the circuit attorney, brought Mr. Galvin before the grand jury. As a result of his evidence, a number of delegates and ex-delegates were indicted fror bribery and perjury.

The evidence before the grand jury showed that, four years ago, $145,000 was placed in a St. Louis bank to secure the Central Traction franchise. The first ordinance for this purpose was voted down, but a second was introduced and passed. A total of $250,000 was paid for the necessary votes, and the franchise was subsequently sold for a million and a quarter dollars.

In the Suburban case, it was shown by the evidence before the grand jury that in November, 1900, Philip Stock, agent of the St. Louis & Suburban Company, placed $75,000 in a safe deposit box to be paid to delegates voting for the desired franchise. One key to the box was kept by Stock; the other was handed to a delegate, John K. Murrell. Of course, the box could not be opened without the use of both keys. At the same time, $60,000 was put into the box of another company. Stock retaining one key, the other being given to Charles Kratz, a member of the council.

The exposure came before the money was distributed to the men who had accepted bribes. Stock refused to unlock the boxes, despite the threats of the bribers. Finally, the money was handed over to the grand jury, placed in a safe deposit box, and the keys given into the custody of the circuit attorney. Then Charles Turner, president of the Suburban Company, and Stock, its "business agent," threw themselves on the mercy of the court, and testified against the men they had bribed. Murrell, the delegate who was custodian of one key, forfeited his bond and fled to Mexico. Recently he returned and told all he knew. As for the others indicted, here is the record:

Charles Kratz forfeited a $20,000 bond and fled to Mexico. Emil A. Meysenberg, who was convicted of bribery in March and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is out on $20,000 bail, pending appeal. Ellis Wainwright, a millionaire brewer, is a fugitive in Europe. Henry Nicolaus, a brewer, is out on $50,000 bail, traveling in Europe for his health. Harry A. Faulkner, a delegate, was convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; he is out on $20,000 bail, pending appeal. Robert M. Snyder, promoter of the Central Traction bill, who will be tried on the 29th instant, is out on $20,000 bail. George J. Kobusch, president of the St. Louis Street Car Manufacturing company, indicted for perjury, is out on $20,000 bail. Edward Butler, a multi-millionaire, out on like bail, will be tried early in October. Frederick Ziegenhein, son of ex-Mayor Ziegenhein, indicted for bribery and extortion, is out on bail. Charles F. Geraghty, delegate, and Louis Schnell, councilman, indicted for misconduct in office, are out on $1,000 bail each. Kelly has taken flight and forfeited his bond.

The return and confession of Murrell led to another batch of indictments, not only for complicity in the Suburban bribery, but for receiving shares of $47,000 paid by Kelly for a lighting franchise. These indictments were as follows:

Four bills against J. K. Murrell and his brother, Edward E. Murrell, speaker of the house of delegates; also against Delegates John H. Schnettler, Charles F. Kelly, T. Edward Albright, George F. Robertson, Harry A. Faulkner, Louis Decker, John Helms, Charles A. Gutke, Adolph Maders, Edmund Bersch, Otto Schumacher, John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, William Tambiyn, J. J. Hannigan and Emil Hartmann.

Of these, Kelly, Lehman, Sheridan and Madera are still at large. Every effort is making to apprehend Kelly, for it is believed that if he can be found a case will be made out against the bribe-givers as well as the bribe-takers. The companies implicated are making desperate efforts to keep him away until after October 28, when the statute of limitations will nullify the indictments against them.

There is no doubt that bribery in city councils is spreading. There have been a number of exposures within the past year or two, and in some cities—Chicago, for instance—there are organizations of a non-partisan character which endeavor to inform the voters as to the record and standing of men nominated for such positions, in order to keep possible boodlers out.

We are importing foreign steel in whole cargoes, and yet every steel mill in the United States is running at its fullest capacity. And the steel market is the barometer of business.

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Hon. David Bremner Henderson, representative in congress from the Third Iowa district, and present speaker of the house, has created a genuine political surprise by declining to accept his eleventh nomination to the house. Nor is the action more of a surprise than the reasons which he gives for this unexpected step.

Mr. Henderson says he finds a growing sentiment among the Republicans of his district that he does not represent their views on the tariff question; and that he does not agree with "many of his people" that trusts can be cured, or the people be benefited by free trade, "in whole or in part." Hence he declines the nomination tendered him.

Mr. Henderson is right, without doubt, in saying that "you can not kill trusts by applying free trade without killing our own industries." Take a case in point. The most of the tin mills in the United States are in a combination. The Dingley law has a provision made for the promotion of our export trade, which allows imported tin, used in the manufacture of cans and other containers in which their products are exported, a rebate of all but 1 per cent of the duty paid when the tin was imported.

The Standard Oil Company, in the last fiscal year, imported $6,000,000 worth of tin from Wales to make oil cans, because, on account of the rebate, the Welsh tin could be bought cheaper. That company asked for bids on 1,500,000 boxes of tin plates, to manufacture into cans. It was impossible for the American manufacturers to bid as low as their Welsh competitors, at the present rate of wages in this country.

The manufacturers explained the case to the workmen, and asked the latter to accept a reduction of wages on this particular order, which was to be distributed among a number of mills. The workmen at first declined to accept a reduction, partly from sympathy with the Welsh workmen, and partly to avoid a precedent. But wiser counsels prevailed, when they found it would result in the closing of fifteen American tin plate mills for a time. The men have agreed to accept a reduction of 25 per cent for ten weeks in each year, while engaged in filling the annual orders of the Standard Oil Company.

"Now, suppose the plan of throwing off the duty on foreign-made goods that compete with American trust-made goods were enacted into law, and was applied to the tin plate trust. It would first hit, not the trust, but their workmen. With foreign tin, made by foreign workmen, whose wage-rate is much lower than that paid in the United States, admitted free of duty, the mills here could not compete, unless the workmen would accept a reduction of wages to the European level. The plan would be a blow at the prosperity of the American workingman, not at the trusts.

But, while Mr. Henderson is right on this proposition, we do not think the Republicans of Iowa are so strongly committed to the other side to make his withdrawal a necessity. In fact, there is no good reason for his step unless it be that he sees clearly it would be impossible to succeed himself as speaker of the next house.

"We are neither the friend of the rich man as such, nor the friend of the poor man as such; we are the friend of the honest man, rich or poor, and we intend that all men, rich or poor, shall obey the law alike, and receive its protection alike."—President Roosevelt at Cincinnati.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The second year of the operation of the law abolishing the sale of beer and light wines at army canteens is now nearly closed, and the department commanders of the army are now receiving reports from the post commanders on the workings of the law. These will be tabulated and sent to the Secretary of War, who will, no doubt, state the conclusions of these officers in his annual report.

It will be recalled that the Secretary of War a year ago reported that the good results of the famous section 38 of the act of February 2, 1901, were doubtful. He said that "when the orders were issued for the enforcement of this section of the law, the commanding officers of the various posts and military organizations were directed to report upon its effects. A great body of reports has been received, which indicates that the effect of the law is unfortunate. I think, however, that a sufficient time has not elapsed to give the law a fair trial, and the observation and report of its working will be continued during the ensuing year." It is to be hoped that longer experience will show a more favorable result.

SENATOR TELLER.

It is a disgrace to the people of Colorado that they allow their state to be represented in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Teller. He is a weak, wrong-headed man, and advancing years but adds the stubbornness of senility to his other undesirable qualities. If he ever were capable of imbibing new ideas, of keeping in touch with the world's progress, he has passed that point. He was always one of the free silver lunatics, and left the Republican national convention of 1896 in tears, because it declared itself emphatically against the 16 to 1 fad. Since that he has not had any real party affiliations until now, when the Democratic state convention has pledged him the vote of the Democrats in the legislature. Probably he will now assume the Democratic label. He is of that fortunately rare type of man with whom principle cuts no figure, so long as he can keep in office. He has been Republican, Silverite, Populist and Democrat. He is a modern copy of the Vicar of Bray, who was twice a Protestant and twice a Catholic—under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. Reproached with being a turncoat, he defended himself by saying that he was consistent, in that his policy was "to live and die Vicar of Bray." Teller desires to live and die senator from Colorado.

If this thing keeps on, the Western nations will have to do one of two things: Either keep a standing army in China to protect missionaries, or withdraw the missionaries. The latter would be much the cheaper plan.

Henderson's withdrawal appears to be genuine.

AS TO ROUMANIA.

The Eastern question in Europe a half-century ago concerned the integrity of Turkey. The powers of Western Europe united to oppose the desire of Russia to drive the "unspeakable Turk" into Asia, and to establish the capital of czars in the city of Constantine. The Balkan states were the hotbeds of Russian activity, because the half savage people there profess the Greek faith, and hate the Mohammedans as only the religious bigot can hate—while the latter return the feeling with interest. Finally, the treaty of Berlin erected these into semi-independent states, whose autonomy is guaranteed by the signatory powers, which stipulated that there should exist absolute equality of civil and religious rights among the people.

This condition is systematically violated by Roumania, at least so far as her Jewish population is concerned. Oppressed and downtrodden, they seek refuge in the United States, almost the only country where they can hope to realize freedom. They are a most undesirable class of immigrants. They are not fitted for American citizenship. Hence Secretary Hay has sent a circular note to all the powers which participated in the treaty of Berlin, in which he recites the facts, and calls upon them to compel Roumania to observe the stipulations of the compact which gave her nationality, and cease the persecution of the Jews.

The United States was not a participant in that treaty, and hence can only state the case as to the grave danger to our country's social and economic advancement by the practically enforced emigration of Roumanian Jews, and urge action. So far as foreign opinion has been heard, the signatory powers admit that the United States is acting within her rights, in seeking to prevent the incoming of thousands of ignorant and poverty-stricken aliens.

Great Britain has acted promptly, and has sent to her fellow-signatories a note inviting them to take action to remedy the evil complained of—race and religious persecution. There will be an interchange of diplomatic communications, but whether a satisfactory result will be reached can not be told. Russia, for instance, can hardly bring Roumania to book, for the latter can point to the horrible oppression of Polish Jews by the Russians as justification for her own course.

MR. BRYAN'S FOLLY.

"Labor is able to travel on its own feet," says Mr. Bryan, in a recent issue of his journal, "solely because labor has been compelled to walk without assistance. But the 'infant industries' must be provided with 'jumpers,' 'perambulators,' patent walking devices and all kinds of support and protection. The working masses must fight their own way, but capitalists must be given government bounty, protection, and a chance to wrest an undue profit from the people."

This utterance shows the shallowness of Mr. Bryan's mental processes. He has certainly been engaged in tariff discussion long enough to know that no advocate of the protective policy pleads for it because of our "infant industries." While that plea would have had a basis of fact a generation ago, it has no longer; and it ought never to have been advanced by any one. It has not been made by any advocate of protection for many long years; but demagogues like Mr. Bryan repeat it as though it were the leading argument of protectionists.

The true argument for the protective policy is that it promotes the industries of the nation, develops a large and well-paid working class, and renders the country commercially and industrially independent of the remainder of the world. In its last analysis, the tariff question in the United States to-day is one of wages. A striking illustration of this is the agreement of the employes of the American Tin Plate Company to accept a reduction of 25 per cent in wages while working on the Standard Oil Company's order for a million and a half boxes, 200 pounds each, of tin plate. This is to be used in making cans wherein to export oil, and on dutiable materials thus used the Dingley law allows a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty, thus making it practically free.

Another proof that will be remembered by all was the paralysis to business by the ill-starred Wilson tariff, and the idleness and want thus enforced among laboring men. Mr. Bryan seems to think that the tariff is for the manufacturer, not for the workman. But the latter is the first and largest beneficiary. And all workingmen should support the protective policy rather than work for its overthrow, for they would be the first sufferers thereby.

"Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try our utmost to devise an expedient by which it can be controlled."—President Roosevelt at Cincinnati.

WHAT PEARY HAS DONE.

Lieutenant Peary is back from his long and arduous Arctic expedition, with a record of achievement which is creditable, though he failed in his main purpose—to reach the pole. But his farthest northern point was higher in latitude than that reached by any previous explorer. He touched 84 degrees 17 minutes north latitude. Here he found an open polar sea, and of course had to turn back.

The results of the various expeditions into the far north make it increasingly probable that the north pole is located, not on land, but in the sea. This may be frozen, or it may be open; and possibly alternates. Had Peary found ice instead of open water, it is probable he would have reached "the top of the world," and planted the Stars and Stripes at the northern end of the earth's axis of rotation.

Naturally, it might be inferred that, with his years of experience in Arctic exploration, Lieut. Peary would prepare to again invade the dominions of the Ice King. However, it is said that when he started on the expedition from which he has just returned, he promised his wife that it should be his last. But though this should end his exploratory work, he has accomplished results which place his name high on the roll of Arctic explorers, and he can retire from the perilous work with honor.

Secretary Hay evidently believes that the United States is a world-power.

THE BLADE'S NEW SERIAL TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

We expect to begin our new serial story in the next issue of The Blade. We are sure it will be well worth perusal, and hope that every Blade reader, whether he is in the habit of reading serials or not, will take time to read the first instalment, that he may have a taste of its quality. We think very few who do this will be willing to let the succeeding instalments pass without reading them also.

The author is in a quandary as to the name of the story. He desires a name that will be reasonably short, easily recalled and indicate, if possible, the character of the serial. However, he will be obliged to make his choice very speedily, in order to begin publication in the next issue.

It may not be known to readers generally what difficulty there sometimes is in finding a good title for a story. Often the publishers of a book object to the author's title, and insist upon a change. Sometimes, on the other hand, the author waits until a publisher accepts his manuscript before bestowing a name upon it, in order to have the benefit of the publisher's experience and counsel. A very popular novel was sent to the publisher with the name of the heroine as the title. A change was suggested, and the author, after much consideration, and counseling with his friends, called it "Alice of Vincennes." The publisher suggested the insertion of one word—and we think everybody will agree that "Alice of Old Vincennes" is a taking title.

In the present case, we have suggested to the author that "Uncle Darius" would be a good name, although it does not refer to the hero of the book, but one of the characters. This is to an extent an objection in the minds of some who have been discussing the matter, and the author has it under consideration. What his decision will be our readers will find next week.

NO CHANGE NEEDED.

At the Ohio Republican state convention Senator Hanna advised the voters of Ohio to "keep on letting well enough alone," as they did at the Presidential election of 1900, and at the state election one year ago. Now that the Democrats of the state have held their convention, and have appointed Tom Johnson receiver for the party, the senator's advice is still more pertinent than it was when it was given. What is there in the Democratic platform which it would help the people of this state to endorse? How would a majority for the Democratic state ticket, which would be an endorsement of the Kansas City platform, free silver and all, add to the prosperity and contentment of our people?

We doubt if even a Democrat can find anything wrong with the prevailing conditions. Every industrious man is prosperous. There is plenty of work and good wages for the workingmen. Ohio has her full share of the good times the nation is enjoying. The Cleveland Leader reproduces the following facts, taken from the weekly trade reviews of the Dun and Bradstreet agencies of Saturday last. Read them over:

Anything with iron in it finds ready sale.
Building material is active, and lumber leads in aggressive strength.
Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date.
Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity.
Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities, the nation's needs have grown still faster.
Large crops are being harvested.
Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook.
There has been an advance of 23 per cent in bank exchanges at New York over the same week last year.
Railway earnings exceeded those of last year by 4 per cent and those of 1900 by 18 per cent.
Railways are in great need of new locomotives and other equipment.
No sign of weakness is seen in leather. Prices of hides are firm.
Producers of boots and shoes are insisting on full prices.
Textile mills are well occupied.
There is a demand for a higher class of goods in dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery and groceries.
Advices as to crops of cereals, fruits and tobacco are most encouraging.
Wheat and corn are higher.
The situation in wool and woolen goods is favorable to sellers.
Western mills will only accept orders for rails to be delivered in the last quarter of 1903.
July imports of iron and steel—owing to the inability of home mills to fill orders—exceeded 100,000 tons.
The shortage of fuel, especially of coke, still exasperates the iron trade. It is due principally to the lack of cars and the overcrowding of the railroads with other business.
The present era of prosperity set in with the defeat of free silver in 1896 and the return of the Republican party to power in the nation. No more powerful vindication of the value of Republican policies can be given than the good times they have brought. Compare conditions now with those prevailing in the dark days of panic and business stagnation during the last Democratic administration, and you will find it the part of wisdom to "keep on letting well enough alone."

NO LIQUOR IN SAMOA.

Following the example set by the government in prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, the navy department has ordered that none shall be sold in our Samoan possessions. Shortly after the partition of these islands between us and Germany, a permit was issued for the sale of liquor, and the United States vice consul, Mr. Blacklock, erected a hotel at Apia in which a bar was provided. Upon the recommendation of the American governor, a naval officer, the permit was revoked.

Mr. Blacklock appealed to the navy department, claiming that he would suffer financial loss if the revocation were enforced, and that the sale of liquor could not injure the natives, as they are not addicted to its use. The appeal was considered, but the navy department has decided that the revocation shall stand, and that no liquor shall be sold them. This is a wise decision. Uniform experience with native races the world over is that the introduction of liquor among them soon leads them into intemperance, and in such excess that they are rapidly demoralized.

No wonder Tom Johnson has a cold. "Baring his breast to the organized wealth of the nation" every night is probably to blame.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Roumanian Jews.

With the steadily growing recognition of the interdependence of peoples under modern conditions, the limits are narrowing of the domain within which the action of any state can be regarded as having no concern for others. Our thoroughly modern-minded secretary of state has furnished an illustration of this in the note addressed by him to the ambassadors and ministers accredited to the powers that were parties to the treaty of Berlin of 1878, under which the interdependence of Roumania was recognized, protesting against the persecution of the Jews under existing conditions in that state. The secretary complains that these people are being forced by artificially adverse discriminations to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by the United States is almost the only refuge left to them, and that they come hither unfitted by the conditions of their exile to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community. In view of the conditions, the secretary feels that the United States has a right to remonstrate. This it does in the form of a protest to the signatory powers which recognized the independence of the offending state, the matter having been the subject of representation to the Roumanian government. The note has met with marks of approval abroad, where its spirit of humanity, as well as the substantial grounds of national interest on which it is based, are recognized even in quarters where a feeling of hopefulness as to practical results is not entertained.

Unreasoning Panic.

What happened at Birmingham, Ala., was the result of an unfortunate combination of simple causes. The African race is intensely emotional. The negro is a man of swiftly changing moods. By nature amiable, lively and pleasure-loving, he is also capable of intense excitement that partially unnerves him for the moment. There was no cause for alarm, because a trifling altercation took place in the rear of a crowded church. When the cry of fight was misunderstood for an alarm of fire, every person in the building, if he could have given a moment's thought, would have realized that the quickest and surest way of escape was by orderly march. Nobody took even an instant for deliberation. The fear that some would be burned aroused the instinct for self-preservation, and each individual decided that the unfortunate must be some other than himself. In the disorderly stampede, men and women tore each other down. Some fainted in the crush. Others stumbled on the steps of the porch after they had reached the open air and safety, only to be thrown down and trampled to death. When the excitement was over, there was a huge mound of dead, a sacrifice to folly and panic. The combination could hardly have been worse for producing a catastrophe.

The Cable to Hawaii.

Businessdom the world over will rejoice at the announcement from London on Sunday that the telegraph cable to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu has been compelted and stored on board the steamer "Silvertown," which sailed on Saturday for the California port. Two months or so being allowed for the voyage, and two or three weeks for laying the cable between the mainland and the island, there is a good reason to believe that by the first day of the year 1903 Hawaii will for the first time be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

And along with the world of business, the governments of all the nations and every interest that makes for progress will congratulate the islanders that the day of their rescue from isolation is about to dawn.

The manufacture of the remaining three sections of the cable designed for extending the telegraph service from Hawaii to the Philippines is proceeding at the rate of 70 miles a day. "I am confident," said Vice President Ward, of the Commercial Pacific Cable company, just before embarking on the Celtic for New York on Saturday, "that these three sections will be finished by March and laid during next spring. Two cable steamers, the Colonial and the Anglia will lay the line beyond Hawaii. I would like to see the entire project consummated by July 4 next."

Our Public Debt.

A comparison covering a half century or more naturally discloses marked changes in the amount of the public debt burden in a country like the United States. Such a comparison is made by the treasury bureau of statistics, which recalls the fact that the debt was almost wiped out during the long period before the civil war. In 1840 it amounted to only 21 cents per capita. In 1852 it was $2.67. It reached the highest point, $76.98, in 1865, and has now declined to $12.97, which is lower than at the beginning of the century. The highest point reached in our history is exceeded in Argentina, Australasia, France, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. On the other hand, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, the German empire (not including the debts of the separate states), British India, Japan, Nicaragua, Peru and Switzerland have smaller debts per capita than our existing one. It is, of course, with the greater states that a comparison, along these lines naturally suggests itself, and here we note that the United States occupies an advantageous position, for we find, for example, that the per capita debt of Russia is $25, that of the United Kingdom $52.55 and that of rFance $151.

We Live Longer.

Making all allowances, people seem to live longer than they used to in the United States. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the figures given in a statement issued by the census office last week, in which the median age of the population under the census of 1900 is compared with that under several preceding censuses. It may be explained here that the median age is such an age that half the population is over it and half under it. The median age of the total population in 1900 was 22.8, as compared with 21.9 in 1890. The median age of the white population is higher than that of the colored portion, being 23.4 in 1900, as compared with 19.7 for negroes, Indians and Mongolians. In 1890 the figures were 22.4 for the whites and 18.3 for the colored people. There seems to have been an increase in the median age of the white population during each decade from 1810 to 1900. In the ninety years intervening the increase amounted to 7.4 years. Of course a number of influences have co-operated in bringing about this result. Three are specially mentioned, namely, the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science, which has tended to increase the average length of life; the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier-age periods less preponderant numerically in the total population, and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older-age periods.

Lovely Three-Quarter Length Coat.

For heavy winter wear there is nofrom the self material by a little narrow question about it that the three-quarter coat is the most comfortable and serviceable. It makes a better protection from weather and, at the same time, does less damage to the delicate effects worn underneath than a shorter coat would be. A Toledo importer is showing the above splendid type of its class. It is of dark blue lady's cloth, with white wide silk collar and cuffs, both heavily edged with velvet and separated piping of white satin. Around the waist is a heavy ornamented belt of braid worked up in a fancy design and this same braid extends down the coat on either side. The edges as well as the seems of the garment are stitched effectively and the white satin revers are adorned with applications of black velvet ribbon. The feature of these reveres, however, is a soft edge on which is embroidered little silk shells.

BOER WAR ADDED WORDS TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A very great war that has been waged has, apart from its political and social effects, left its permanent record on the peoples who were engaged in it. Traces of all the important conflicts of the past can be found to-day among the nations of Europe. New medicines, new arts, new legends and fairy tales, for instance, were some of the results of the crusades, while everyone knows what the French invasion of Italy in the fifteenth century did in the way of Italianizing the country of Charles VIII.

But the most permanent and easily traced effects of the wars of old days are not to be found in a people's arts or architecture, or legends, but in its language. Some campaigns have almost revolutionized the speech of one or other of the peopies engaged in them, and there has hardly been even a minor war which has not left its record in half a dozen or a dozen new terms enriching the language of either continent.

This being the case, it was to be expected that the recently concluded war in South Africa, with the enormous number of men engaged in it, and lasting, as it did, for so long a time, would result in adding various words to the English language. The rule held good, and even now, before the British army has returned home, in the English and American newspapers can be found a number of expressions which three years ago would have been as little understood as Chinese.

What Englishman or American three years ago would have known what a "kopje" was, unless he chanced to have lived in South Africa? But the word now appears without explanation in many papers in this country and the United Kingdom. It "caught on," for the reason that it was a distinct acquisition. In a country where there are big mountains, little mountains, and hills, it is only to be expected that terms will be evolved differentiating one kind of elevation from the other, and doubtless the British troops will continue to speak of "kopjes" even should their next campaign take them to Northern India.

"Commando" is another word which looks as though it was going to become naturalized. The English word "command" does not express quite the same meaning, the Boer word being used to define any body of troops acting as a unit at any particular time. Sometimes a "commando" has consisted of thousands of men; at other times, notably in the invasion of Cape Colony, it has consisted of a couple of score of burghers.

The Boer word "slim" has not yet been introduced in America, but some of the English papers are using it, and, as it expresses a quality which is not exactly defined by any English word, it is likely to become incorporated in the English language. To be "slim" means to be shrewd, keen, "foxy." As used by the Boers, no onus is attached to a person who is "slim," and the peculiar quality of the term is the result of the fact that what the Boer thinks quite admirable is defined by the British soldier as being quite the reverse.

No word has yet been used in England which quite describes the manner of fighting so successfully used by the burghers, and which, after a time, the British had perforce to learn. Had it been this country which was fighting the Boers no new term would have been needed, for the Boer tactics would at once have been recognized as very similar to those of the Indians, and "Indian fighting" is something with which American troops are familiar.

But to the British troops it was entirely new, and doubtless Tommy Atkins has found a word to express it, which word will later on be used by the newspapers between quotation marks, then by the dictionaries as a "colloquialism," and at last admitted as a part of the English language.

Many other words might be mentioned which stand a fair chance of becoming naturalized, among them "trek," "veldt," "outspan," "inspan," "laager," and "sprait." But it is a word which was never used by the Boers, but which is nevertheless a result of the South African war, that forms the most remarkable instance the campaign offers of the manner in which new expressions are evolved when they are needed. Take up a London paper these days and the chances are that somewhere or other in it one will come across the word "maffick." The expression is even being used in this country, and most of the reports printed here of the doings of the street crowds in London the night after peace was declared and the two or three days before King Edward's coronation was postponed told how the people were "mafficking."

The word had its origin in the scenes witnessed in London on May 18, 1900, the night after the raising of the siege of Mafeking was announced. The relief of the little South African town which General Baden-Powell and his handful of troops and volunteers defended so bravely took place some time after the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and, from a military point of view, was an event of very little importance. But the story of the siege of Mafeking had fired the enthusiasm of the British people, and when the news that the heroic defense had not been in vain was received there were celebrations all over the empire.

As for London, it acted in a manner that had previously been regarded as utterly impossible in any British city. The most frenzied transports of enthusiasm on the part of members of the Latin races, which every well-conducted Britisher had up to then smiled at in conscious superiority, were surpassed. London for six hours was given up to a mob, every single unit of which seemed to have lost his or her senses. Peers walked down Piccadilly arm and arm with 'Arrys from Whitechapel. Countesses marched along with girls from Bermondsey, screaming, singing, and waving flags.

After that exhibition the London reviews sadly asked whether the British race was going to the bad. And because the celebration was so utterly unprecedented, because such scenes had been supposed to be impossible in London, or anywhere else where English is spoken, there was no word to describe it. Afterward, therefore, when the London mob has shown a disposition to celebrate in a similar manner, a brand-new word has been employed to describe these manifestations of enthusiasm—the word "maffick." This is the active verb, and from it are such words as "mafficky," "mafficking," etc.

From present indications it seems that the word and the form of national enjoyment which it expresses will remain among the permanent legacies to the British race from the South African war.—Philadelphia Times.

PROTECTS PLANTS FROM SUN AND RAIN

In the raising of certain vegetables and small fruits it is desirable to protect the plants from the rays of the

sun after having been transplanted, and when the plants are to be raised for the early market it becomes necessary to shield them from frosts and cold winds. This is sometimes done by constructing large greenhouses, which, however, are too expensive for the small gardener, who is thus compelled to run risks every season of his crops being destroyed by the elements. In the accompanying drawing is shown an invention for the protection of young plants, the chief advantage of the apparatus being its division into small sections, which permits their purchase in any desired quantity, instead of compelling a large outlay at one time, as would be necessary in erecting greenhouses. In cross-section these protectors form substantially a semicircle, and, as the ends are jointed, they can be lapped together and placed in a continuous line. At frequent intervals in the protectors windows are formed of paper, fabric or glass, to admit the rays of the sun to the growing plants, while excluding the cold winds which blow early in the season. Provision is also made for tilting an entire set of these sections free from the plants during the daytime to afford more light, the rows being connected by wires to long bars running transversely to the rows, and operated by levers. The upper illustration shows how the protectors are held in place by pins inserted in the earth, in order that the sections may be tilted, instead of sliding along the ground when the lever is pulled. When the gardener has no further need for the protectors they can be taken up and stored in small compass, leaving the ground free for cultivation in the ordinary manner

Current Events.

American marines are traveling as guards on passenger trains of the Panama railway to insure uninterrupted traffic.

Secretary Hay protested against oppression of Jews by Roumania, in letter to United States ambassadors to powers responsible; fear of immigration to America responsible for protest.

Germany will furnish large market for American crops this year; cold weather and rains there seriously damaged rye and other grains, which promised great yield.

Iowa attorney general held Rock Island railroad reorganization not in conflict with state laws, and Gov. Cummins will not begin suit to prevent; ceal declared neither merger nor consolidation.

American Cycle Manufacturing company, with $8,000,000 capital and controlling Rambler, Imperial, Crescent and Monarch factories, Chicago, placed in receiver's hands; is believed solvent.

Navajo Indians, numbering 2,000, near starvation in Arizona.

Massachusetts Democratic state convention, Boston, ousted George Fred Williams, silver man, as leader and repudiated Kansas City platform; William A. Gaston nominated for governor.

Connecticut Republican state convention nominated Abram Chamberlain, Meriden, for governor and indorsed President Roosevelt for renomination; tariff revision favored.

Official declaration is made at the dressmakers' convention that the Japanese style of jacket—not the Paris idea—will be the fashion this season.

Chicago banks advised that Secretary Shaw will not adopt proposed plan to increase circulation by accepting securities other than government bonds.

Commissioner Yerkes rules that the use of a small quantity of boron in butter is preservative purpose only, will not subject the product to the special tax.

Graceful walk depends on proper cut of petticoat and getting rid of "pigeon toed" effect, according to lecture at dressmakers' convention.

Senator Cullom, opening the Illinois Republican campaign at Carthage, favors tariff revision and urges the state to assist the general government in curbing the trusts.

Lieutenant Peary returns from his arctic expedition confident that the north pole can be reached if the proper start is made. He attained a point within 174 miles of the pole, and brings back many valuable specimens.

President Roosevelt, after conference with senatorial advices at Oyster Bay, decides that public cry for tariff revision must be heeded, and will announce his plan to meet the demand in one of his western speeches.

Lieut. Peary's arctic expedition reached 84 degrees 17 minutes latitude, nearest to pole ever reached from western hemisphere; ice barrier, impassable by sledge, boat, or on foot, compelled to return.

Danger to American cities from suspected fire bugs pointed out by article in Popular Mechanics; sympathizers could shatter whole districts with bombs.

Speaker Henderson will not resign at opening of congress, but will serve out his term, according to D. B. Glasser, his representative; report that he will withdrawal as candidate declared to be jealousy or hostility to Gov. Cummins.

New Illinois child labor day, prohibiting night work for children under 16 years old, completed by State Federation of Women's clubs and will be submitted to legislature.

Proposition to end miners' strike presented J. P. Morgan by President Mitchell of Untied Mine Workers. Samuel Gompers, and participants in Wilkesbarre conference; slight concessions made to operators; offer holds good till Oct. 20.

President Roosevelt will speak in fifty-seven cities and towns during trip beginning Sept. 19 and ending Oct. 7, first address was at Cincinnati, Sept. 20.

Minister Conger notifies the State Department that another Boxer uprising is imminent in China, but the Chinese government is taking artive steps to suppress the lawless elements.

Secretary Moody has requested naval officers of all branches to submit views on the needs of the navy, as a basis of his report to Congress.

Transport Logan has sailed from Manila with General Grant, six troops of the Ninth Cavalry and 385 other soldiers.

Navy Department orders the gunboat Bancroft stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, in order to be prepared for emergencies constantly arising on the Isthmus of Panama, Hayti and Venezuela.

Commander W. S. Cowles examined for promotion in anticipation of vacancy in the next higher grade.

Anthracite coal strikers destroy dam and bridge and wreck home of non-union miner with dynamite; railroad seized, troops called out and shipments made under guard.

Secretary of Treasury Shaw ordered $10,000,000 cash deposited in national banks which offered government bonds as security; New York will get most.

Mayor Seth Low, New York, in speech at Gettysburg, Pa., declared labor unions should incorporate to give them same responsibility as corporations.

Report on Kankakee (Ill.) asylum scandal by state board, filed at Springfield, admits 5 per cent political assessments were levied on employes, illegitimate children born to women patients, and employes did political work, reforms promised.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern "flyer" wrecked at Lafayette, O., two persons killed and fifty-seven hurt, five trainmen killed in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg collision.

FOREIGN.

Hague arbitration court heard arguments on Mexico-United States pious fund seizure by former; Mexican official declared to have recognized funds as Californian till 1850.

Venezuelan government troops defeated by rebels and President Castro on retreat; soldiers deserting and overthrow of his rule believed near; final attack on Mendoza's army planned.

M. Pelletan, French minister of marine, is reprimanded by Premier Combes for his recent warlike speeches.

Chinese Boxer society formed to exterminate foreigners is besieging Chentu, capital of Szechuen province; 1,000 native converts reported killed, authorities neglecting appeal for aid.

Municipal ownership of British street railways regarded as profitable chiefly for future; interest and sinking fund take present profits, but cities will benefit ultimately.

Transfer of Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese South Africa, to Britain is reported imminent.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland opens Dutch parliament in person and delivers speech from throne.

Three volcanoes in the Philippines are unusually active, alarming the inhabitants.

Return of British national debt issue show increase in gross liabilities of $313,597,540, due to the South African war.

M. Pelletan, French minister of marine, makes a remarkable speech at fete in Tunis in which he claims for France the mastery of the Mediterranean and defies republic's foes.

United States protests to the Colombian government against the obstructing of the Panama railway by government troops, fearing a violation of the Hay-Ada treaty.

Roman Catholics in London hear of the massacre of between 300 and 1,000 converts in China by Boxers.

King Leopold of Belgium, says, regarding his reported plan to visit the United States, that next year's travels are not mapped out.

Four thousand Jews are reported to have left Roumania within the past three months, many of whom are bound for America.

Lord Dundonald, the new chief of Canadian militia, abolishes use of the sword in the cavalry forces of the Dominion.

Official of Vienna bank flees after defrauding institution of $215,000, which he lost in speculation.

Kaiser's fleet after a brief victory is annihilated by defending torpedo flotilla in naval maneuvers.

Europe's western nations welcome Secretary Hay's note to the signatories of the Berlin treaty regarding the treatment of Jews in Roumania.

Marconi submits plans for wireless telegraph line to cost $140,000 from Italy to Britain and America.

Wireless telegraph message sent from Cornwall, England, station to Spezzia, Italy.

Stanley Spencer, London, steered airship built by himself from Crystal palace over St. Paul's cathedral, around Ealing suburb, and against wind toward Harrow, trip thirty miles long and believed to show ship can be steered at will.

United States Naval Commander McLean practically took control of Panama railroad; transportation of Colombian troops on regular train refused; rebel Gen. Herrera at San Pablo.

Publishers' Column

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $5c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons.....$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons.....1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silverold case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 3-oscar, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75
All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1933—Waldmar Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. This very attractive frock is suitable either for school or more dressy wear, according to material and trimming selected. It has the genuine Russian blouse fastened at the left side. It is tucked in the front of

waist and plain at the back and droops full at the belt over a fitted lining. There is a two-piece circular skirt cut to overlap and fastens at the side. Woolen fabrics are most desirable, simply trimmed with bands of flat trimming.

1790—Nelson Shirt-waist.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1152—Phillip Trousers.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Shirt

waists are quite as popular for boys as for their sisters, and the indications of the coming fall and winter season are that shirt waists will be developed in French or outing flannel, and be worn quite as extensively as during the summer, when made of wash fabrics. The design shows a shirt waist with a center box-plait, and two-inch wide side plaits, each side of the front; the back has four side plaits an inch wide. A low, round collar finishes the neck.

The knee trousers shown in the design are shaped with the usual seams and hip darts. They are closed at the sides, and are finished with underwaist bands in which buttonholes are made for attachment to an underwaist. They may be made in any of the light and medium weight cloths.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1929—Calvert Reefer.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The illustration shows one of the most attractive designs of the season. It is short and double-breasted, with plain coat sleeves, tailor collar and revers. It is suitable for all kinds of cloth, light, medium or heavy in weight, and is made most attractive by being simply finished with stitching. This is a natty design, and

particularly suited for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years, who require something more mature than the usual jacket made for children.

2189—Duchess Waist.

Sizes 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. For any of the favorite gown fabrics this design will be found very desirable. It is fitted with the usual seams and the outer front and back pieces are slightly full at

the waist line, while the vest front is fulled top and bottom. The sleeve is one material at the top and faced at the bottom with lace, the joining of the two materials being hidden by a puff at the elbow. The full vest should be of some contrasting material.

2159—Rosalie Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. This natty design will lend itself to any of the favorite gown materials generally employed for young girls' frocks. The waist has a double-breasted effect in front, and is cut

low to disclose a chemisette of some contrasting fabric.

The skirt has an inverted box-plait each side of the front gore, and bands of flat trimming and buttons are used to trim.

2053—Coleman Shirt-waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This becoming design for shirt waist is box-plaited back and front, and has the shoulder yoke which is so popular. The

waist has the effect of being fastened down the front by tabs, but in reality closes under the front, box-plait. Silk woolen or cotton goods will be found equally desirable in developing this waist.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

POSSIBLY AN HEIR.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 22.—Mail advices from Pekin announce that the Empress of China will soon present the emperor an heir. Court circles and the Chinese reform party sincerely hope it will be a male, thus providing an heir in direct succession to the present emperor. They believe that the emperor's reform policy will be gradually carried out after the empress dowager passes away.

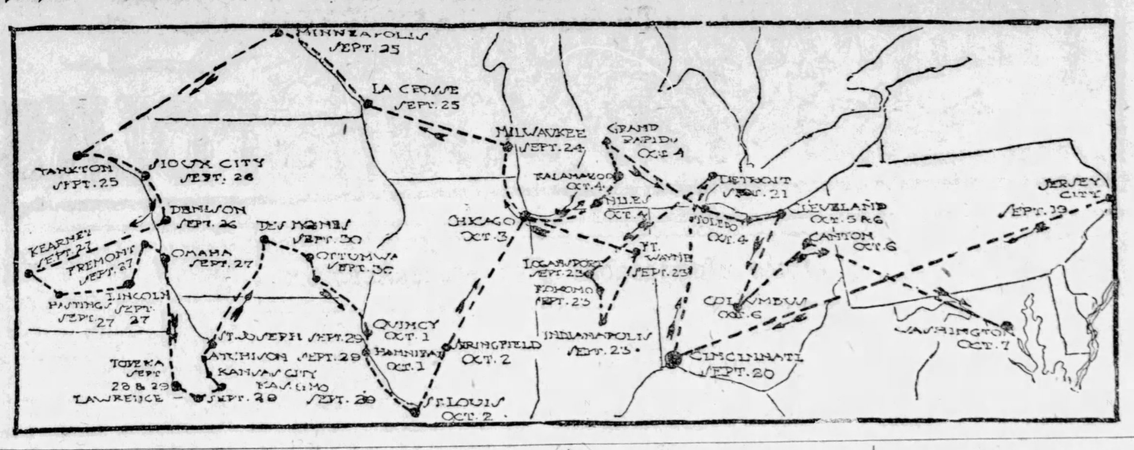
The young empress is a cousin of the emperor, whom she married in February, 1899. She has never opposed the empress dowager and thus lives a peaceful life.

In a recent battle between "Boxers" and Chinese troops near Chentu 400 "Boxers" were killed. They attacked the troops with spears in the frenzied belief that they were immune from danger. The "Boxers" were driven fifty miles into the mountains, where they fortified themselves.

New Bulgarian Loan.

Sofia, Sept. 22.—A new 5 per cent government loan is announced, the nominal issue to be $21,200,000.

MAP SHOWING THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN ITINERARY.



WAS A SURPRISE.

Speaker Henderson Withdraws From the Race for Congress.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 17.—The withdrawal of Speaker David B. Henderson from the race for Congress against Horace Boies, the Democratic nominee, which was announced late yesterday afternoon, has thrown the Republicans of this district into confusion and to-day leaders were arranging for a conference to decide on prompt action to fill his place on the ticket.

Speaker Henderson refused to stand for the Republican nomination for Congress on the ground that he could not assent to a rising tide of sentiment within the party in favor of free trade as a remedy for the trust evil.

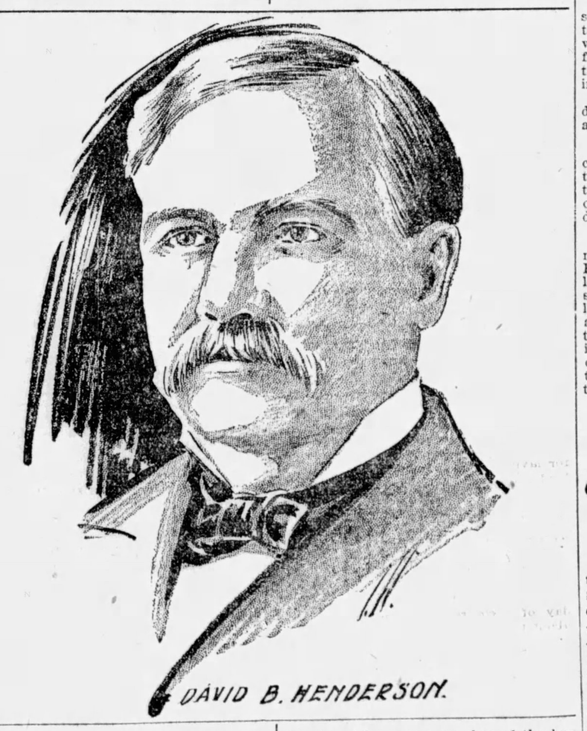
The plank in the Iowa state platform of the Republican party adopted at the recent convention, against which Speakcans here to reconsider his withdrawal from the race. Speaker Henderson said:

"My action is final. I could not take the nomination even if I were permitted to make my own platform and were assured of unanimous election."

Col. David Bremner Henderson of Dubuque, Iowa, speaker of the national house of representatives, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1846. Three years later the family removed to Iowa. Young Henderson lived on the farm until he was 21. He was educated in the common schools and at the upper Iowa university and read law in the office of Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque.

He enlisted in the Union army in September, 1861, as a private in Company C, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant of his company and served with it until he was discharged on February 26, 1863, owing to the loss of a leg. He served as commissioner of the board of enrollment of the Third Iowa district from May, 1863, until June, 1864, when he re-entered the army as colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer infantry, serving until the war closed.

Colonel Henderson was collector of internal revenue for his district from November, 1865 to June, 1869, when he re-



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

er Henderson fought, and which he now repudiates, is as follows:

"We cordially endorse the position of President Roosevelt in appealing to the courts to secure regulations that will control great combination of capital that prevent competition and control the industries of the people without legal sanction or public approval. We favor such amendment to the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in ratemaking, AND ANY MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT THEIR AFFORDING SHELTER TO MONOPOLY."

No intimation of Speaker Henderson's purpose had been received except by three friends whom he called into conference yesterday morning—Chairman Glasser, of the congressional committee; Jacob Rich, former editor of the Dubuque Times, and Major W. H. Day. He had prepared a letter to the members of the congressional committee announcing his declination and an address to the voters of the Third district, and these were issued at 4:15 p. m., despite the counsels of his friends.

The letter addressed to C. E. Albrook, chairman of the notification committee, Eldorado, Iowa, by Mr. Henderson, was as follows:

My Dear Sir:—I have never answered the kind notice communicated by you and your associates advising me of my nomination for the eleventh time by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress for the Third congressional district of Iowa. Reported conditions in the public mind in my district upon public policies induced me to make this delay.

Since my return to the district I have made a careful study as to the sentiment in the district and state and I believe there is no little sentiment, and a growing sentiment among Republicans that I do not truly represent their views on the tariff question. Believing this condition to exist and knowing that I do not agree with many of my people that trusts, to which I am and have been opposed, can be cured or the people benefited by free trade, in whole or in part, I must decline to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically made.

I have devoted twenty of the best years of my life to the service of my people and my country, and I have fought for what I believed to be best for the farmer, the laborer and the business interests of this district and state. I am grateful for the devotion that ever has been accorded me and to the hour of my death I shall hold in a grateful heart the memory of that devotion. I will give, later on in some detail, my views and convictions on our conditions and on public questions and will state my reasons why the Republican party and its policies should continue in the confidence of the voters of the United States and why the doctrines of the Democracy should find no lodgment in the faith and teachings of the Republican party. Very truly yours,

D. B. HENDERSON.

Chairman Henderson expressed to his friends no fear of the result in his own district, although the factional and personal opposition which had developed has disgusted and worried him. He will fill four engagements already made for this district, but whether he will tour the country under the auspices of the national committee is undetermined. His decision to withdraw as soon as formed was telegraphed to Senator Allison, who was in the east in conference with President Roosevelt, and to Chairman Babcock of the congressional committee.

In response to appeals from Republisigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzer & Henderson. He was assistant United States district attorney for two years. At present he is the senior partner in the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lonehan & Kiesel.

He was elected as a Republican to the forty-eighth congress and has been re-elected every term since. He was speaker of the fifty-sixth congress and was re-elected to wield the gavel in the house for the fifty-seventh.

SPEAKER REFUSES

To Reconsider His Withdrawal From the Race.

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 18.—That Speaker Henderson has withdrawn from the congressional contest irrevocably is now certain. His responses to telegrams from President Roosevelt, the national committees and the senate and house leaders urging withdrawal of his declination were of the most positive character.

The following is the telegram received by Colonel Henderson from the President:

"Oyster Bay, Sept. 17.—D. B. Henderson, Dubuque, Iowa: Most earnestly ask that you reconsider your determination not to run.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Congressman Babcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, sent the following:

"New York, Sept. 16.—Am in receipt of telegram signed by you saying that you have this day declined nomination for congress. We cannot believe the telegram is genuine. Hepburn and Hull are here and all enter our earnest protest against action of this kind by you. The Republican party that you have served so long and faithfully cannot part with your services now."

Replying to these telegrams, the speaker gave positive assurance that there was no danger to the Third district, that Mr. Boies is a weak candidate, that the Republican candidate will be elected and that he will do what he can to insure his election.

The district politicians are proceeding on the assumption that the vacancy will be filled by a convention of newly chosen delegates next week. The law says it shall be filled by the convention, caucus, primary or persons making the original nomination. It is considered a serious legal question whether this means the original convention of the party or a convention of the party duly called by the properly authorized committee.

The politicians incline to the latter view, notwithstanding some lawyers have reached a different conclusion. They say any nomination made now by delegates chosen five months ago for the express and well understood purpose of nominating Colonel Henderson would be coldly received and that present candidates will not consider themselves fairly treated unless they get an even start in the caucuses next week.

To the long list of possible candidates W. H. Norris, of Manchester, and Charles E. Kausler, of Independence, have been added.

Charles E. Pickett and Senator Courtright, of Waterloo, and J. H. Funk, of Iowa Falls, will not have the united support of their own counties, and it cannot be said with certainty of any of the numerous men suspected of aspirations that his name will be presented to the convention.

The Democrats express confidence that the Republican party in the district cannot be united this fall and that Boies will win. The Republicans are equally confident that their candidate will be elected by a united party.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 18.—Through the columns of the Waterloo Courier, Charles E. Pickett, of Waterloo, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks, this afternoon formally announces his candidacy to succeed Speaker Henderson.

It is urged that he will unite all factions of the party.

TO SUCCEED HENDERSON.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 20.—More than a score of candidates are being urged for the Republican nomination for congress, declined by Speaker Henderson. Among those formally announced are C. E. Pickett, of Waterloo; O. B. Courtright, of Waterloo; Burton E. Sweet, of Waverly; C. E. Ransier, of Independence, and C. E. Albrook, of Eldora. Judge Birdsall, of Clarion, is expected to announce his candidacy.

Speaker Henderson denied the story sent afloat that he would attempt to dictate to the nomination. He said: "I want my district to be absolutely free from any influence of mine in the selection of successor. I have not an enemy in the field."

The speaker will leave Dubuque in a day or two to join his wife and daughter at Atlantic City.

Marshalltown, Ia., Sept. 20.—After the conference of Republican leaders this afternoon, C. E. Albrook, a prominent attorney of Eldorado, was announced as a candidate to succeed Congressman Henderson.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 22.—The announcement of the withdrawal of C. E. Pickett and O. B. Courtright, of Waterloo, from the contest for congressman, to succeed Speaker Henderson, removes the last Cummins man from the race. Their action was induced by the knowledge that the action of the committee in leaving the choice to the delegates of the original convention rendered the selection of a Henderson sympathizer certain.

NO TINKERING

Of the Tariff to Be Attempted This Session.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Senator Hanna, Congressman Spooner, Speaker Henderson and Postmaster-General Payne spent several hours yesterday afternoon with President Roosevelt and discussed with him the entire political situation, having special reference to the conditions in Western states, which the President is to visit on his approaching trip. Those present at the conference were reticent after they returned from Sagamore Hill, but it is reported, on reliable authority, that they decided to make no attempt to revise the tariff at the coming session of Congress, that the President is to maintain his position as to trusts, and further that he is to insist on his demand for reciprocity with Cuba. It is understood he will fully outline his policy regarding this latter question in some of the speeches he is to make on his Western trip. It is stated, on excellent authority, that the coal strike was not discussed. The President's purpose in having this conference was to ascertain if there had been any marked political changes in the different sections of the country during the present year. The conference, it is said, showed that there had been none.

"The conference was entirely harmonious," said one of the gentlemen who participated in it. "No differences of opinion developed, and the President's position on the different questions discussed was endorsed. We talked over the entire political situation, especially that in the states through which the President is to pass. The coal strike was not talked about."

The reason for the reticence of the gentlemen participating after the conference was that while it was in progress the news of Speaker Henderson's withdrawal was received by telephone. It caused surprise and consternation, and diverted the whole trend of discussion, especially that on the subject of the tariff.

MRS. SEWELL MAY RESIGN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—Mrs. May Wright-Sewall, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of America, is to resign that office at the annual

MRS. MAY WRIGHT-SEWALL.

meeting of the Federation this fall. Mrs. Sewall has held the office of president since the federation was formed.

Heard Her Own Funeral Sermon.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 20.—Caroline Bacon, aged 76, of this county, believes she is nearing her grave and has had her pastor preach her funeral sermon so she could get the benefit of it.

AT CINCINNATI.

President's First Long Stop on His Western Tour.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—The Presidential party arrived at the Pensylvania depot at 10 o'clock, and was escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel by a long line of carriages with Senator Foraker, Mayor Fleischmann, President Frank W. Foulds and directors of the Cincinnati Fall Festival, whose guest the President is, and prominent citizens. Salutes of 21 guns were fired from several points on the hilltops as the train entered the city. The decorations of the city were elaborate.

Thousands of portraits of the President were displayed. The line of march from the station to the St. Nicholas was through a continuous throng of people for over a mile. The President bowed and doffed his silk hat from side to side. An effort was made to give the President a fast morning ride. A large detachment of mounted police headed his carriage, while other officers along the line, responding to a signal, had the streets cleared between the ropes. When most of the carriages were full, the start was made, leaving some of carriages to "catch up." The mounted police struck a lively trot at once, and kept it up so that the President was in his house in less than twenty minutes after leaving his car.

At noon there was a luncheon, which was attended by many prominent men. President Foulds, during the function, presented the President a gold badge, similar to those worn by the festival directors. It was accepted in a short speech, expressing thanks.

At 2 o'clock the grand military parade, followed by a civic procession, escorted the President and party to the fall festival, where he was scheduled to speak at 4 p. m. to the business men. There will be a third parade to-night, with fireworks all along the line of march, from the St. Nicholas hotel to the fall festival grounds. At 8 p. m. the President will speak at length in Music hall. Under a proclamation of Mayor Fleischmann business was suspended for the day and everything was given up to the entertainment of the President. The city was full of excursionists, although the weather was threatening.

From 11 to 12 o'clock the President devoted most of his time to representatives of organizations calling in bodies. He held a half-hour reception for ladies, and just before luncheon Governor Nash and staff and state officials called in a body. These receptions were held in the parlors occupied by McKinley on his visits here and they were tastefully decorated. The noon luncheon was limited to 100 plates. All of the presidential party were included, as well as the fall festival officers, Senator Foraker, Governor Nash, Mayor Fleischmann and others.

TURNED DOWN SILVER.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Acrimony was not wanting for a time in the Democratic state convention in Tremont Temple, but in the end harmony was partly restored

WM. A. GASTON.

and the state ticket was enthusiastically greeted. The ticket follows:

For governor, William A. Gaston, of Boston; lieutenant governor, John C. Crosby, of Pittsfield; secretary of state, Willmore B. Stone, of Springfield; treasurer, Thomas C. Thatcher, of Yarmouth; auditor, J. L. Chalifoux, of Lowell; attorney general, John G. Flaherty, of Gloucester.

It might be said that in naming Col. Gaston to head the ticket precedent was shattered, inasmuch as he was nominated and then given a platform of his own dictation. Not unlike the famous conventions of 1896 and 1900, the fight was over the national issues on the platform. The test of strength was between Col. Gaston on the one hand and George Fred Williams, once the stalwart leader of the silver Democrats, on the other. In this battle Mr. Williams was utterly routed, with the predicted result that he is shorn of all power of leadership. The platform adopted is a repudiation of the Kansas City platform, for Mr. Gaston refused to be the nominee if in any way the declaration of principles could be construed to endorse those things most prominently advocated by the party in the last two national campaigns.

Col. Gaston was nominated on the first ballot. Col. Gaston had 1004 votes and Charles S. Hamlin 232.

Rural Delivery in California.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—E. H. Hathaway, supervisor of rural free delivery service of the United States, is in this city. He has come to the Pacific coast for the purpose of organizing the service in this division. There are now 122 rural mail routes in operation in California. Fifty-eight more have been favorably reported upon and more than 100 applications are pending.

First link of cable system between United States and the Philippines is completed in London.

IN DETROIT.

The President Attended Reunion of Spanish War Veterans.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22.—The blue and gray uniforms of the Spanish war veterans whose third annual reunion is being made memorable and historical by the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt, is seen at every turn in Detroit to-day. Additional delegates and veterans who have come to attend the reunion are arriving on every train. The opportunity to see and cheer the President has brought to Detroit to-day thousands of people from near-by cities and towns. They began arriving on early morning trains and every train until after noon brought its quota of visitors.

The second day of the President's visit here dawned warm and pleasant. A haze obscured the sun in the early hours of the morning and made the visitors ponder as to the possibility of showers preceding or perhaps interfering with the parade of veterans and military to be reviewed by the President this afternoon. At 9 o'clock, however, the sun came out and the weather prospect for the day seemed excellent. President Roosevelt arose at a quarter of 8 o'clock this morning after a refreshing night's sleep which was interrupted only once. About 2 o'clock this morning an enthusiastic delegation of veterans arrived from Saginaw and Bay City, Headed by a band they marched to the Hotel Cadillac and serenaded the President. He did not arise, however. The President was joined by a small party of friends for breakfast which was eaten in the Flemish room at the Cadillac.

The delegates began gathering in Light Guard armory, the convention hall, soon after 9 o'clock. When Acting Commander-in-Chief Urell called the delegates to order the floor of the armory was crowded with uniformed, soldierly looking men. The galleries were packed with men and women, who had come to hear President Roosevelt's address to the veterans. The armory was beautifully decorated. A background of maple trees formed a canopy over the platform from which the speaker addressed the assemblage. Hung from the center of the green canopy was a large flag draped by a picture of the President. The front of the platform was entirely hidden by a great mass of golden rod. Festoons of greenery hung from the trusses of the big hall. From the center trusses was a great eagle with outspread wings. Large curtains hung from the gallery's edge to the main floor and these were covered with small maple branches, giving a very pretty effect from the convention floor. President Roosevelt was given a tremendous ovation when he stepped out of the Cadillac and into his carriage to begin the drive to the armory. Washington and Michigan avenues were jammed with people, who made the air ring with their cheers as the President drove briskly away from the hotel in the same carriage he used on his drive yesterday afternoon. A squad of mounted police rode before his carriage and a squad of officers on bicycles circled about it. It was a continuous cheer that greeted the President on his drive which took about five minutes. A stir at the door announced to those in the armory that the President had arrived. All stood upon their feet and as the presidential party entered and walked down the main aisle to the speaker's platform a great shout went up that made the armory ring. Again and again the veterans cheered the President and he bowed his thanks repeatedly. Nor were the people in the galleries behind in their applause. It was many minutes before quiet was restored.

When quiet had been restored, and the Presidential party had found seats on the platform, General Urell, acting commander-in-chief, introduced Mayor William C. Maybury, who eloquently welcomed the Spanish war veterans to the city. When he mentioned President Roosevelt's name in his short address it brought every soldier to his feet, and a tremendous cheer went up. When he concluded, General Urell stepped forward and said, as he turned to President Roosevelt:

"I have nothing to say, Mr. President."

Every man on the floor was on his feet cheering and waving his hat as the President arose from his chair. Cheer after cheer rent the air while President Roosevelt smilingly bowed his thanks to his former comrades.

The President expressed his pleasure at having the chance of being greeted by his comrades, and greeting them in return. The men who served in the Spanish-American war, he said, if they did their duty well, are comrades and brothers now until the end of our days. (Applause.) He said he did not need any urging to accept the invitation to attend the meeting of the Spanish War Veterans. The President spoke of the late war, and said that the only complaint heard was that there was not enough war to go around. The spirit that drove the men on in this war was the same spirit that made the memorable meeting of Lee and Grant at Appomattox possible. One of the first lessons all had to learn was that there was an enormous amount of hard work that preceded any chance for heroism. The amount of hard work a man did had a great deal to do with his attaining heroism. If a man has not the stuff to endure hardship on the march, the President said, he has not the stuff in him to attain heroism.

The President said the spirit he wanted to see in a man was that spirit which makes him do his duty, great or small. He liked particularly the way in which our young men went into the ranks to do their duty as they saw it. He thought it a good thing that men of different callings should be associated together to learn the lesson of quality and brotherhood among Americans.

"It is a very good thing for an American to learn by practical experience, in a way that will bring it home to him, the underlying truth upon the full knowledge of which depends mainly each American being of real use in the body politic. The fundamental truth of testing yourself and all your neighbors by the essential instead of non-essential qualities in each man."

He spoke of the spirit in which the people of Michigan went into the war. It was the spirit shown, he said, by the older among his audience when the great war was fought.

"It was the spirit in which the people of this state and throughout the Union will show should ever the need arise. It is the spirit that will make America even greater in the future than America is now." (Applause.)

The President told of the needs of the state militia for better weapons, and said he hoped in the future to see them armed with up to date arms.

In conclusion the President said: "And so it is now. Our people went forth in the Spanish war, went forth to free Cuba, to give Porto Rico a happiness it has never had, and to bring the light of civilization into the dark places in the Philippines. We are proud of the men who did that work. We intend that their work shall be done beneficently and for a good purpose. Through the advice and the help of the civil and religious teachers of civilization among our people and in the islands we are going to get the best results for the people of the islands and of what has been done.

"We are going to make them more prosperous than they have ever dreamed of being during their recorded history, and now we guarantee to each man his life, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness as he never could have had it if he had been under the domination of a cruel oligarchy, working through the society of Katipunan.

"I don't make any apology for our soldiers on the score of good citizenship, and don't make any apologies for the Spanish war or the war in the Philippines. There have been occasional deeds of wrong committed. There were 70,000 men there, and some of them did not behave as they ought. Have we all always been immaculate at home? (Applause and laughter.) If a man does wrong, punish him, of course. But don't make the mistake of fixing the eye on the unimportant, and losing sight of the great blaze.

"We have no apologies to make for what the country has done in the past four years. We are proud of it. We are proud of the great work for humanity and civilization that has been done alike in the islands of the tropic east and in the islands of the tropic west. We are proud of what our troops have done; we are proud of what our civil authorities are doing over there in the Philippines, and we are proud of you, my comrades, who did their duty when the country called them to arms, who imitate those who from '61 to '63 did their duty, and who now are imitating the men who disbanded in '65 by coming back into civil life with the firm resolve to do their duty as citizens just as faithfully as ever they did it as soldiers. I thank you."

NEBRASKA IRRIGATION.

Columbus, Neb., Sept. 22.—The Nebraska Central Irrigation company has completed arrangements for the construction of a $3,000,000 power and irrigation canal, and the work of building it will begin in a short time. The canal will divert the water of the Loup river from a point near West Point through the canal to an immense reservoir near this city. From this reservoir the water will have a fall of ninety feet, with an outlet into the Platte river, and besides furnishing horse power will irrigate several thousand acres of land.

SOUR BREAD

Annoyed the Doctor.

If you get right down to the bottom of your stomach trouble, it is wrong food, and the way to correct it is not by drugs but by using the right food.

A physician in Barron, Wis., writes an instructive letter on this point. He says: "I am a practicing physician, 45 years old, and about 6 feet in height. When I began using Grape-Nuts last spring I weighed 140 pounds, was thin and poor, had a coating on my tongue, and frequently belched wind or gas and small pieces of undigested bread or potatoes which were very sour, in short, I had acid dyspepsia.

I consulted a brother physician, who advised me to eat about four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts at the commencement of each meal, and drink Postum Cereal Coffee. I had been in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper. I followed the advice of my brother physician as to diet and experienced relief at once.

Ever since that time I have eaten Grape-Nuts with sweet milk or cream each morning for breakfast, and I now weight 155 pounds, and am no more troubled with sour stomach. I am very fond of Postum Food Coffee and attribute my relief as much to that as I do to Grape-Nuts.

Often when I am called out in the night to see a patient and on my return home I feel tired and hungry, I eat the usual quantity of Grape-Nuts before going to bed and then sleep soundly all night." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the hair stains and dyes made. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERBS COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

RETIRED MERCHANT, middle age, worth $80,000 seeks at once poor but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 403 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

Handsome, intelligent American lady, worth $8,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address Belle, 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

$20 weekly and all expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. Inclose stp. Dept. 51, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the name of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BIG CATALOG FREE Agents Wanted. Family Records $5 each. Pictures and Frames wholesale. FRANK W. WILLIAMS CO., CHICAGO. Dept. 60.

DETECTIVES WANTED Reliable parties, all localities, (experience unnecessary); self-addressed envelope for particulars. North American Detective Bureau, Chicago

$8 to $12 Paid ladies doing needlework for us at their homes. Materials furnished free. Steady employment. Dept. C I. Ladies' Industrial Company, 167 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

FARM FOR RENT 100 acres, 3 miles from Toledo, O., House, barn, young peach orchard, berries, etc., good garden land. Possession given March 1st. Geo. B. Boone, 532 Spitzer Bldg. Toledo, O

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago

Burglar-Proof Device locks the door. Cannot be turned or removed from outside. Price, 10c; 3 for 25c (in coin) postpaid, with instructions. G. W. Roof, Mfr., Albion, Indiana.

FREE TO MEN. Great French Discovery, cures Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Debility, Varicocele, Results of Abuse, Etc. Relief at once. No Liquids. Home Treatment. Easy to Take. Send name and address and we will send FREE a trial package. Strength and Manhood sent free. J. A. FALES, 17 Traynor Building, CHICAGO.

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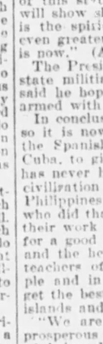

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $5.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MISS. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $8.80 to $9.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

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"Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I took your treatment I was hardly able to do my work. I was weak sexually, and sore and lame all over my body. I am well and strong again. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is a wonder."—Y.

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We should never be ashamed to own that we have been in the wrong, for this is only a way of saying that we are wiser to-day than yesterday.

Thursday.

If we could only see our daily trials as they will appear to us a little farther on the road, we should greet them with stead of cowering and groaning in alarm.

Friday.

It is a scattering and waste of force to lament and criticise what we cannot help.

Saturday.

In the attainment of spiritual freedom we are loosed at the same time from fear and desire. It is either the fear or the desire of change that produces our discomfort.

Sunday.

Cultivate that faith that leads to belief in the divine possibilities of the soul. And when I say the soul, I mean thy soul, every soul that is. For these possibilities are not for the few, but the all.

Monday.

Hope is the bright star whose light gives the silver lining to every cloud.

Tuesday.

Be ye content with fewer things in the external world, and seek to draw unto thee the higher ideals of the spirit.

A Famous American Woman.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible, swift sword—
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling lamps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps—
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel—
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free—
While God is marching on!

It is a great achievement to have written the poem quoted, The Battle Hymn of the Republic, the inspired verses struck off at white heat by their author,

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, early in the civil war.

Mrs. Howe, when, in the camps about Washington, was thrilled by the marching of thousands of soldiers to the martial music of John Brown's Body. She wrote the Hymn and set the words to the familiar tune. The regiments caught it up with enthusiasm and the Battle Hymn became the Marseillaise of the Northern soldiers. The poem still lives and will live—perhaps forever, while its author, although 83 years of age, remains a power and inspiration, and an earnest worker in the great movements of the day.

By birth a member of an aristocratic New York family, by education an accomplished and cultivated woman of society, her marriage with Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, of Boston, made her one of a group of literary and philanthropic people, zealous in their endeavors for the cause of humanity.

Mrs. Howe is the recognized leader and acknowledged sovereign of literary Boston, where there are so many famous people, not merely of local importance, but of widespread reputation. A new book by Helen M. Winslow describes literary Boston of to-day, and gives a glimpse of Mrs. Howe's home and personality.

"Everybody knows something about Mrs. Howe in a general way," Miss Winslow writes, "for her Battle Hymn of the Republic has made her name a household word in America. Thousands have seen her on the platform, and heard her speak on some of the subjects connected with philanthropy or reform, with which she is closely identified. As many more have seen her occupying that position familiarly known as 'the chair,' but only the comparatively favored few know her as she is in private life. Only those who know here well are familiar with that delightful spirit of delicate, sparkling humor and the flashes of pure, kindly, genuine wit which characterize her intercourse with friends.

"In her Boston home Mrs. Howe has welcomed the most noted men and women of the day, both of this and of foreign countries, and her receptions have always been the meeting-place of the choicest spirits, literary, musical, artistic and scientific.

"Outside, her house presents a plain, unostentatious front, but once ushered into the little reception room at the left of the front door, the visitor realizes that he is in the home of rare culture and refinement, the residence of one who has traveled much, and who has brought her serious and eloquent journalistic work; she has won much reputation as a public speaker on social, educational, religious and political subjects, and she has always put her talents to generous uses.

The Cozy Corner.

Kind friends of the Cozy Corner, I come again to explain, lest some one else should misunderstand me as did our friend "V. F. H." I do not think that drunkenness is the only sin to which the human race is addicted, but I do think it is one of the very worst of them. There is no doubt in my mind that the liquor dealer is a meaner man than the highway robber, for the latter only asks for your money, or your life, while the liquor dealer takes both.

It is not my pleasure or desire to criticise others, but as long as the health, wealth and happiness of so many of my fellow beings is being wrecked by the sin of intemperance, I hope to be able to raise my voice in protest against it.—"Emery."

Another Wife Gives Her Experience.

Dear Editor:—I would like to have a seat by "Laura of the Porch," while I tell how I have managed. I am the wife of a school teacher and we have four children. We have always taken time for a talk and rest after breakfast, and found it profitable to do so.

We are early risers and each do our part of the work cheerfully, which makes it much easier as "Dissenter" will find if she tries it.

The children can help in many ways, even if they are young. My little daughter is six years old and can bring in the stove wood for me, carry a small bucket of water, feed the chickens, help me to wash the dishes and to care for the younger children; all this and more, without tiring herself.

Even washing day is not so hard as one might think and we find our time for rest and a little visit with each other while the water is heating. My washing is always on the line by ten o'clock and between that time and our twelve o'clock dinner, there is another time for rest.

Of course husbands are cross sometimes—so are wives—but when mine has a sulky fit or feels edgewise, I simply let him alone, knowing that he will be all right again in a short time. I believe that words, when one does not feel just right, will often make trouble.

We live on a farm of one hundred acres, down in Tennessee, and raise all of our corn, wheat and vegetables, doing most of our own work except at harvest time when we have to hire some help. If it was necessary for me to help in the field work, I would do so, but it never has been so far.

We have lived quietly and plainly, working together for happiness more than riches, and though we have never been what would be called wealthy, we have been healthy and happy, and I think the morning chats after breakfast have helped us, more than any other one thing to be what we are.—"A Teacher's Wife." Tenn.

A Good Idea.

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—I can stay but a moment, but I am so full of a new idea that I must tell you of it. Possibly it is not new to you, but I have never heard of it until this week. I have a friend who had the greatest faculty for borrowing trouble of any person I ever saw; she would imagine all sorts of evil on the slightest provocation and, often, with no provocation at all.

I have been away from home for over a year and on my return hardly recognized this friends she was so cheerful and happy.

And this was the secret of the change: She wrote down each day in a book she called her "trouble book," every thing she worried about, and at night she marked out everything that had failed to be as bad as she had expected it would be. On the opposite side of the page in this book she wrote down all the unexpected good that came to her during the day. At the end of the year she "balanced" her book and, to her surprise, she found that over ninety per cent of her expected troubles had been quite unnecessary, or, as she said, she had to cross but a very few of the bridges of trouble she had anticipated. On the other hand her record showed that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, affairs had been arranged for her very much better than she could possibly have planned them.

It is so with us all. We fear trouble, and think we can order our lives in the best possible manner, but if we would keep such an account as did my friend, we would prove that it is best to have a little more trust in the Lord and not worry. I am going to try this plan for a year and ask if some of my C. C. friends will not join me in this "Anti-Worry" society.—Mrs. H. S. Raymond, Ind.

Information Bureau.

Will some one of the Cozy Corner friends tell me what is the matter with my tomatoes? I follow directions given for canning them but they will not keep more than two weeks. This year I seasoned them as for the table, put them in glass cans while boiling hot and sealed them, but the result was the same as ever. What can I do?—R. F. Garoly, W. Va.

"Lucia" wishes to know what will prevent her hair from turning grey. She has heard that butternut juice and conperas would do this, and would like to know if any one who reads this, has tried that remedy, and if so, how it works.

Mrs. E. L. H., Ind., asks for a recipe for making pumpkin bread without eggs; her husband being unable to eat eggs in any form.

In Answer to Mrs. Charles Parker.

To make corn salad, take seventeen ears of corn, one and a half heads of cabbage, three green peppers, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two cupfuls sugar, one-fourth cupful dry mustard, one-half gallon vinegar. Cut corn from cob, chop peppers and cabbage, wet mustard with a little water, mix all together and cook till tender, put in cans and seal while hot.—M. L. S.

THE BLADE COOK.

Cucumber and Tomato Salad.

Prepare a small quantity of unsweetened lemon jelly, following the directions given on each package of gelatine. Arrange small dice of cucumbers and tomatoes in alternate rows in a mold, pour over them the jelly, and put on ice until firm. Serve on lettuce leaves with the meat course, or by itself as a salad course.

Nut Loaf.

Put one and one-half cupfuls of nut meats through the chopper; add two cupfuls of dry bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of powdered sage, thyme, or any sweet herb you prefer. Add slowly enough water to moisten, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, and one beaten egg. Cover and let stand for ten minutes; then add enough boiling water to allow of molding into a loaf. Place on a well-greased tin and bake in a hot oven until done brown. Some cooks cover the top of the loaf with very thin slices of fat, salt pork, or bacon, while it is baking. This is frequently served in place of meat.

Tomato Fritters.

Wash and cut without peeling, one quart of ripe tomatoes; add one sliced onion, one stalk of parsley, one small teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful sugar, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Stew slowly until tender, then press through a sieve. In a saucepan melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, or one of flour. When this is smooth, add the prepared tomato, stirring and cooking till it is thick. Cook for ten minutes, then add one beaten egg, and when thickened again, turn into a shallow buttered tin and set away till cold; then cut in any desired shape, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry till brown in deep fat.

Panned Tomatoes.

Select firm, ripe fruit, of a uniform size; wash, but do not remove the skin. Cut in halves crosswise, and dip each half into flour, laying it with the cut side down, in a pan in which are two tablespoonfuls of butter or dripping. Cover closely and cook until tender; they will not need to be turned. When done, place on a hot platter with the round side up, and pour over them a gravy made of one cupful of milk, a little flour, pepper and salt. Boil this sauce up once in the fat left from frying the tomatoes, pour over and serve at once.

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"I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me.—Mrs. G. E. Spangler, 2215 Madison Street, Philadelphia.

Some Suggestions For Housekeeping.

Do not risk setting the chimney afire by burning out the stovepipes or flues. Place small pieces of zinc on the red hot coals and the vapor produced will remove the soot without danger to the house.

Rub the isinglass doors of your stoves with a cloth wet in vinegar and they will be as bright as new.

Dissolve copperas in water and pour slowly down the malodorous drain pipes to sweeten them.

The greasiest frying pan will come clean if soaked for five or ten minutes in a solution of ammonia and water.

When washing tin utensils, a small quantity of baking soda in the water will be found very useful in keeping them bright.

To make brooms last, let them stand a few minutes in hot suds every week and always hang them with the broom end up.

If a few drops of turpentine are placed in the water in which clothes are soaked it will whiten them.

Dissolve a bar of white soap in warm water and wash white, summer shawls, squeezing them instead of rubbing; rinse in clear water and spread on a flat surface, drawing them into shape, taking care that they are not stretched. When dry, they will not have the dragged-out appearance they do when dried on a line.

If you have to sew all day, change your seat occasionally and so obtain rest; if your work requires you to stand, as in ironing, etc., stand on a cushion and see how it will relieve the tired feeling of your back and limbs.

Make a jelly of the bits of soap that will accumulate by dissolving them in hot water. If they do not readily dissolve, it is because they are not cut in small enough pieces. Use this jelly in washing fine articles of clothing, or in any way that you would use soap.

If the bottom crust of a pie is brushed over with the white of an egg, it will not absorb the juices and become soggy.

An old and tried remedy for malaria is to cut a lemon, peel and all, into a pint of water and boil down to one-half. Take a teaspoonful four times a day—before each meal and just before retiring.

Keep a pot of beef extract on hand and you will have no trouble in preparing soup for dinner on very short notice, and without the expense and trouble of buying meat. Cook your vegetables in clear water, strain and add one or more spoonfuls of the extract.

Remember that a smiling face and a clean tablecloth will go a long ways in making up for a plain meal. If the cloth is old and darned, never mind, so it is perfectly clean.

If you have anything to do, make all preparations in time; do not trust to having an "inspiration," or to "rising to the occasion," as many do. It is much safer to have things ready when needed than to take the chances of forgetting something important at the last moment.

Some time ago a request for knitting a shawl was sent to the Cosy Corner of The Blade; the answer has just been received, and is here given:

Use shaded or plain Shetland floss—about four skeins will be needed for a medium sized shawl. With a large wooden hook, chain six stitches and join in a round. In this space make twenty treble crochet and join. Make a chain of three and over the third treble, make a shell of nine. Around this twenty you will have four shells with nine treble stitches in each shell and one treble between each nine.

Third round:—Make a chain of three directly over the treble and between the second and third treble make a shell of six. Skip two and make a treble crochet. Skip two and make a shell of six. This makes two shells with six trebles in each and one treble between, directly over the shell of nine. Continue increasing as necessary until the shawl is as large as desired. Finish with rounds of six shells, the last one to be caught down with a single stitch.

GET TO WORK.

Does the weather seem too warm?
Get to work!
Does there seem a threatening storm?
Get to work!
Be the weather hot or frigid,
Fingers limp or fingers rigid,
Get to work.
Did you best friend treat you ill?
Get to work.
Put it by, and with a will
Get to work.
For in patient, cheerful grubbing,
You'll forget the coldest snubbing;
Yes—to work.
Keep it up till day is done—
Keep at work.
Then, with some good triumph won
In your work.
You'll be glad without suspecting,
And will gain a self-respecting
From your work.
—Grand Rapids Press.

A Novel Scrap-Book.

At a recent loan exhibition of curios was shown something odd in the way of scrap-books. It was begun some twenty-five years ago, and contains samples of dresses worn by its originator during that quarter of a century.

Alongside of these for the past fourteen years have been pasted pieces of the clothes worn by a daughter, for whom the book is now intended. By the time this daughter is a woman grown she will posses the record of fabrics of two generations, and even more, for the first entries in the book are scraps of the grandmother's wedding outfit. Among the last named are soft all-wool goods spun and woven at home, with here and there a silk thread intermingled, from home-raised silk worms. The regular yearly entries began some twenty years ago with the mother's wedding dresses, and the pages tell the changes wrought in fabric and style. Many scraps are also accompanied by pictures cut from fashion magazines.

The book is the ordinary large-sized scrap book, and the pasted entries are of varying shapes and sizes. On some of the pages are samples of clothes worn by contemporaries, such as the party dresses of a beloved aunt or the velvet redingote of a distant relative.

The personal entries for the daughter begin with the dainty lawns, laces, embroideries and cashmeres of her baby days, along with a tiny pink silk first sock and a photograph of a bald-headed infant. Then follow the dimities and fine ginghams of the first short clothes and the ribbon-bound flannel sacks in colors, along with the velveteens and plushes of cloaks and hoods. Accompanying one scrap of embroidery and lawn was a line saying it was the last long dress worn before donning the shorter outfit. Opposite all these pages are samples of the dresses and wraps worn by the mother at this time.

The book contains also many pieces of chintz and cretonne used in the household, among them the wild-rose design of the sateen hangings of the baby bed and nursery window curtains. Here and there are photographs, and also locks of hair cut from time to time, which show as plainly as the dates the flight of years. The change was from gray to white in the hair of the grandmother, from brown to gray in that of the mother, and from pale sunshine to dark brown in the locks of the daughter. It brathes the atmosphere of domestic love.

In Middle Age.

The price of an erect, shapely and supple figure into middle age is eternal vigilance. When you stand put the heels together and stand erect—this keeps the hips and shoulders on a level. Don't carry bundles or bags always in one hand, for it tends to drag one down on that side. Don't hurry in walking with head bent forward; never wear a pair of boots after the heels are run down on the backs or sides. Don't wear the clothing so tight that the flesh is forced up, and accumulates on the shoulders. Eat sparingly of sweets and exercise in the open air. Don't get lazy and imagine you must ride every time you go out of doors—you will pay the penalty in an accumulation of flesh. Keep the heart young; if you feel like it do not be ashamed to romp with the boys and girls, it will exercise the threatened inroads of old Father Time. What wrecks and caricatures of the human form divine we become because of carelessness, or thoughtlessness! We reap what we sow, the world is a great picture, and if we are exhibited on the canvas we want to look as comely and beautiful as possible.

A Well-Known Journalist.

Dorothy Dix, a name familiar to all readers of Sunday newspapers, is known in real life as Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer. She is a southern woman who has won a remarkable journalistic success in New York and has also won popularity by her volume of up-to-date

DOROTHY DIX.

wisdom and wit entitled Fables of the Elite. Mrs. Gilmer comes of a long line of Virginia ancestors, her family still treasuring the traditions of the day when old-time Meriweather was a close friend of Thomas Jefferson. Personally, Mrs. Gilmer is said to be charmingly unaffected and altogether delightful. She has an attractive southern accent, a quick laugh, and a manner that is quaint and cordial.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

"Mr. Smiley, of Missouri," tells a wonderful tale of that state:

In response to Miss Prudence's kind invitation to come again and bring with me a narrative of Missouri life, I will relate the following remarkable story illustrating the wonderful fruit raising capacity of the country:

A Lawrence county farmer, after planting a ten-acre apple orchard, found that he had one tree left over. He placed this extra tree—extra in more ways than one, as you will see—roots unward in a fence corner. To his amazement it began to grow and in a surprisingly short time developed into a flourishing tree, with giant roots sprangling out in the air. It soon became the chief attraction of the surrounding country, people coming from miles around to see this wonderful topsy-turvy tree.

One day as the farmer was showing the tree to a party of visitors he stubbed his toe, and kicked up a big, red apple. This excited his curiosity, and, securing a pick and shovel, he began digging about the tree. In almost no time he had unearthed several hundred bushels of as fine apples as ever grew. He hired workmen to help him and in less than a week they had piled up 265 bushels of the luscious fruit.

Regarding the suggestion made by Chaperone regarding a "serial" in the M. G. R., I think it an excellent idea, the writer of the first chapter will have the least trouble, since he chooses his own plot and characters, while the succeeding chapters, being limited, in a measure, by the first, will be more difficult, the last author having the most difficult task of all, as it will be his pleasant duty to clear up all mysteries, kill all the villains and bring everything to a happy climax for the heroes and heroines.

For this reason would it not be well to appoint the writers in the reverse order of their popularity or ability?

By the way, what has become of "Cor Cordum" and the "Sunflower Kid?"—Mr. Smiley, from Missouri.

"Mountain Sister" describes the fate of "one bachelor:"

Dear M. G. R. Friends:—I am very much in favor of the M. G. R. serial; of course, we can have one, or as many as we want, as far as the ability of our story writers goes. But though I am fond of new ideas and new friends I always think kindly of the old ones.

"South Dakota Bach.," I am wondering if your hair turned gray from the fright you experienced, or did it simply stand on end and lift your hat from your head? At any rate, we can take it for granted that you were not "scared to death."

I am wondering why there are such a number of bachelors coming into the M. G. R. of late. Who can tell? I once knew of a bachelor who received a beautiful valentine, describing in poetry his home in such a touching manner that he at once went and got married. And now we no longer see him toiling wearily up the hill from the spring with a bucket of water, for he now has a loving wife who carries the water and washes the dishes for him. And this is a true story.

Having long admired "Ichabod Crane," I am glad that he, or his namesake, has joined our happy circle. I hope that "Butterfly" has not sought for fairer blossoms, so that she will return to us sometime.—Mountain Sister.

What has become of the story of Zach Stubbs, which was scheduled to appear long ago? Surely he is too good and experienced a railroader to allow it to be sidetracked for this long a time. I heartily approve the serial story suggestion and will send my list of names. I am proud to know that "John Jr." is an Iowa boy.

I have been practicing "Leal's" form of missionary work during the past year aid find it very pleasant. Where are "Hawkeye Rob" and "Little Nell?"—Em T. Head.

Miss Prudence failed to find the list referred to. Will "Em T. Head" send a duplicate?

List of authors for the serial story: "John Jr.," "New England Girl," "Brunette," "Lancelot," "El Homo," "Omega,"—Coralyn, Wis.

At the risk of becoming tiresome to the members of the M. G. R., I come again with a suggestion, or rather an approval of some other member's suggestion, and my reasons therefor. It is in regard to a change of name for our society. The Merry-Go-Round was organized for the mutual improvement and entertainment of the younger members of The Blade family. It has broadened out in its aims and taken up the cause of the poor and friendless and the unfortunate and their interests, as well as its original objects, and its membership is composed of older persons who have more serious views of life, so it does not seem as if the present name expresses the true meaning of our society.

I believe that we have become more than a correspondence club, for mere pleasure, and as such are entitled to a name more suitable and dignified. At one time, when the subject of a change of name was mentioned, the objection was offered that our present badges would not be appropriate; "The Modern Golden Rule" would obviate this difficulty and would express more fully the meaning of our work than the present name, which, as has been said, reminds one very forcibly of the usual attendant of the county fair.—Brother Jonathan.

"Walter Douglass" is ambitious to become an author and sends us a specimen of his ability in that line; he also has an "idea."

Dear Miss Prudence:—I have an idea which I must turn loose. How would it do for those of the M. G. R. who have time to study up in their histories and tell us which of all the rulers of the world has showed the greatest statesmanship, generalship, etc., in conducting the affairs of his country? Research to begin with the year 1500.

I wonder if the flies do not have many a picnic on these dishes of "Oregon Bach" this summer? I wonder why he does not go and help "Alfalfa Kit" take care of her hay and see if he could not persuade her to—wash his dishes in return.

So "Kaela" has been seeing snakes. Beware, "Kaela," too much "moonshine" will not be good for anyone, not even an M. G. R. claimholder.

I have written a story for the M. G. R.'s. It is very short, but it is my first effort. Perhaps the next one will be longer. Here it is, it is called:

TWO HOLES.
Chapter First.

Well. Well.

And that is all there is of it.—Walter Douglass.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

Solutions—W. P. E. New York—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in the island of Guernsey, in 1769, and died October 13, 1812. He entered the British army as an ensign at the age of 15, and served in the expedition to Holland in 1799. He was at the battle of Copenhagen and took part in the operations in the Baltic Sea in 1801. In 1810 he was made lieutenant governor of Ontario, and given command of the troops in the Province. He took part in the war of 1812, and was killed during an engagement with the Americans. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, London.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I sold a carriage to B and gained 7.5%; B sold it to C for $141.90 and lost 12%. What did it cost me?

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—The rock where Oreb was slain.
2.—A town in Nevada.
3.—Extreme points.
4.—A strap or band.
5.—One of the United States.
6.—Middle of the day.
Primals name a state, and fina's a large city of the United States.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

5-19-4-9-17-12 shows at its best in pumpkin pies;

2-6-15-1, to sharpen these, each Puzzler tries;
21-3-20-18-12-1, the place where urchins love to go;
2-11-7-14-23-10, amazement this intends to show;
22-9-13-17, this is a roadway rather narrow;
2-16-23-17-22, and this supports the useful barrow;
And the man who stands at the head of this nation,
Is doing my whole, amidst much adulation!

5—QUERY.

When was the first national convention held for the purpose of nominating a President of the United States?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The sun was now resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level ocean, and gilding the accumulation of clouds through which he had traveled the livelong day, and which now assembled on all sides, like misfortunes and disasters around a sinking empire and falling monarch"?

Se. sent by W. C. Mollett, with the exception of No. 4, by Terence O'S.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 11.

1.—David D. Page.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Tags, epic, Adah, Clio, heal, Ella, rear, sons. Primals, teachers; finals, scholars.
3.—Silver watch cost $20; gold watch, $120. (See Chat.)
4.—"No change in childhood's early day,
No storm that raged, no thought that ran,
But leaves a track upon the clay,
Which slowly hardens into man."
5.—The Boston Latin School, which was established in 1635, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest educational institution with a continuous existence in America.
6.—Dickinson wrote:
"The twig is so easily bended
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God."

Chat.

G. L. Brown, come again.

W. P. E., your correction was correct. The omission was noticed too late to remedy it.

The solution of the problem given last week is this:

1-3rd the value of the gold watch equals the value of the silver watch and 1-4th 4-3rds its value equals the value of the lot, or, 3-4ths the value of both watch and chain equals the value of the silver watch; seven times the value of the silver watch equals the value of the gold watch and chain, and this amount equals one time the value of the silver watch and equals the value of all, or 1-8th the value of all equals the value of the silver watch. The gold watch is worth 7-8ths the whole value, the silver watch is worth 1-8th the whole value; their sum equals 7-8ths the whole value, which leaves 1-8th of the whole to be the value of the chain, which is $20. If $20 is 1-8th, then 8-8ths or the whole price is 8x20, or $160. The cost of the gold watch is 3-4ths of $160, or $120, and the silver watch costs 1-8th of $160, or $20.

Remember to send in your names soon if you wish to serve to the Column's Thanksgiving dinner.

FOUR O'CLOCKS.

Of all the flowers that grow,
Singly, or in flocks,
Our Polly says she likes the best
Pretty four o'clocks.

Late in the afternoon
The dainty things unfold
A myriad buds, all gayly striped—
Pink and white and gold;

And then with perfumed breath,
Through shadows long and cool,
Our Polly says they whisper low,
"Time to set out school!"

And so she picks the flowers
And pins them on her frocks;
Yes, Polly likes the best of all
Pretty four o'clocks!
—Eleanor W. F. Bates, in Little Folks.

Dolly Pins Them On Her Frocks.

The Little Bird Prisoner.

He fluttered against the bars of his cell and begged to be let out. All his little feathers were getting crumpled and torn. That troubled Teresa most of all. The poor little peep, peep, peeping she could stand quite well, now that she was getting used to it.

"You won't be homesick very long, birdie mine," she said consolingly. "You'll get 'customed to it. If you would only keep still long enough."

The little prisoner had been in his beautiful gilded prison only a very short time. Just the tiniest bit of a while ago he had been at home in the elm with the rest of the children. He had never dreamed of going to jail—oh, no, no. How could he know that Teresa had the little prison door all open, ready, the minute Felix should catch him? "I've got him," at last Felix had shouted in triumph, and then the prison door had shut. It had stayed shut ever since.

Teresa's window was sunny and full of bright flowers. It seemed like a beautiful place to swing in a golden cage, but the little captive oriole was homesick. He kept right on beating his tiny wings against the bars and calling piteously to the oriole mother in the elm. And at last she came. She brought him juicy worms, and sat on the outside of the cage and talked little encouraging talks to him, as other mothers do. She came again and again. One day Teresa sat in the window, and listened drowsily to their conversation.

"Peep, Peep." Why no, it was in words. They were talking in words. Teresa held her breath in wonder, and listened. The oriole mother was saying something. H ark! "Cheer up, cheer up! Things will clear up," she sang in her sweet, plaintive notes. Teresa thought it sounded as if there were tears in it.

"Never mind, never mind, dear. Somebody will be kind, dear," trilled on the little voice, comfortingly. The little mother pressed close to the prison bars, and her bright feathers mingled with the little captive's. For a while they seemed to be whispering, and Teresa could not hear what they said. Then the mother kissed her child good-bye, truly looked so. Teresa could hardly believe it; but didn't she see it with her own eyes, and hear the queer, chirpy little "smack?"

"Cheer up, cheer up, dear. Things will clear up, clear up, dear. Somebody will be kind. Never mind. Somebody'll open the gate, dear. Somebody will be kind," the little bird-mother sang all the way home.

Then Teresa opened her eyes. She had been asleep. To be sure, the little bird-mother was there; but she wasn't talking in words at all. The tears were in her voice, though. Teresa was sure of that.

"Cheep, cheep!" coaxed the little prisoner. "Cheep, cheep!" answered the oriole mother, wistfully. And how very much it did sound like "Cheer up, cheer up," to Teresa!

The little girl sat in sober thought for a long time. Then she sprang to her feet and ran to the window. The mother-bird had flown back to her other babies in the elm; and her clear song came floating across to them on a special little breeze—a kind little breeze.

"Somebody will be kind," murmured Teresa, and she was not thinking of a little breeze just then. She put up her hand and gently opened the door of the golden-barred prison.

"Things will clear up, clear up, dear. Somebody will be kind."

And with one shrill glad note the free little fellow hurried home.—The Household Realm.

How The Seed Cakes Grew.

From the moment that Dorothy arrived at Grandpa Crosby's she began to ask questions. She had never been in the country before, and everything was new to her.

She followed grandpa into the orchard, across the field, and down to the vegetable garden, questioning every step of the way.

"What do you frow all those things away for?" she asked one morning as grandpa was scattering something over the ground.

"Grandpa's planting seed," he said, "so that lots of good things will grow for you to eat."

"What kind of things?" asked Dorothy.

"Oh, peas and beans and melons," said grandpa.

On the dinner table that noon there was a plate of seed cookies, and, as Dorothy was eating one, she asked:

"What I bite my tooth on in this cooky, grndma?"

Grandma laughed: "Maybe it's a caraway seed," she said.

"Is that what makes 'em grow?" asked Dorothy.

"I guess so," said grandma. Her little granddaughter asked so many questions that she often answered at random.

Dorothy ate five cookies, and no one noticed that she picked out the seeds and laid them beneath her plate. An hour later she came into the house with a silver fork in one hand and grandma's fritter turner in the other.

"Oh, grandma," she cried, "I've planted 'em just like grandpa did. How soon will they grow?"

"Planted what, child?" grandma asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

"Cooky seeds," said Dorothy gayly.

When grandpa heard of it he was disappointed. Have you any more cooky seeds in the house, mother?"

Mrs. Crosby said that she gave the last one to Dorothy that morning.

In the afternoon the baker's cart stopped at Grandpa Crosby's door, and shortly after Dorothy ran excitedly into the house. "O grandpa!" she cried, "come out quick and see my cookies, they've growed up beautifully."

Sure enough, there were six scalloped seedcakes half way out of the ground in Dorothy's garden.

"But they didn't grow like my cookies, grandma," said Dorothy. "These have all got holes in them. Is it strange?"

And grandpa thought it was very strange. I think so too, don't you?—Carrie A. Griffin, in the Congregationalist.

KILLED IN STAMPEDE

Death Roll of Birmingham Disaster Reaches 115 Persons.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—The various undertaking establishments were crowded with hundreds of persons, mostly delegates to the National Negro Baptist convention, searching for missing friends and relatives who might have been killed in last night's stampede at Shiloh Colored Baptist church which grew out of a panic caused by a fight and a cry of "fire," while Booker T. Washington was addressing the convention. Up to 9 o'clock about 50 bodies of the persons killed had been identified, the greater number of them being local residents who were visitors to the conventions. The deaths now number 115.

In front of each undertaking establishment where the corpses lay a squad of policemen kept back the surging throng. Every effort is being made to identify those bodies which have not yet been claimed. Those who have missing friends and relatives have been requested to make a round of the undertaking establishments and also to make known through the newspapers the names of the missing. The fact that delegates to the convention were here from all parts of the country, many of them being strangers, renders the work of identification somewhat slow.

It is said that at least a dozen of the injured will die.

After midnight last night several bodies of persons who were crushed in the panic were found lying in the weeds in the vacant lot adjoining the church.

Fifteen hundred delegates were crowded into the church, which had only a seating capacity of 400, when the audience was thrown into a stampede by a conflict between two of the delegates in the rear of the church. The cries of "fight" and "quiet" which followed, the audience mistook for an alarm of fire, and in the wild effort to escape 80 persons were crushed to death, 80 received injuries, some of which will prove fatal.

Booker T. Washington, when seen after the disaster at the residence of U. G. Mason, said:

"I had just finished delivering my lecture on 'Industry' and the singing had commenced when some woman back of me was heard to scream. A member of the choir yelled 'quiet,' which the gallery understood to be 'fire.' This was repeated and started the stampede.

"I found, on investigation, that a Birmingham man had steped on the toes of a delegate from Baltimore named Ballou.

"Ballou resented it and made a motion as if to draw a gun. This caused the woman to scream.

"There was little excitement in the front and center of the church. The rear of the church was congested and some of the men tried to walk out on the heads of the crowd. At the time of the alarm there was probably three thousand people in the church and fully that number without. The crowd on the sidewalk surged in and this, in a measure, accounted for the large loss of life.

"The majority of those killed were smothered to death, very few having bones broken.

"When I saw that a stampede was imminent I started the choir singing and part of the audience joined them. I remained until the excitement had subsided. It lasted for fully thirty minutes.

"One good sister, whose name I did not learn, caught me firmly by the waist and held me through the excitement, saying 'keep still.'

"The convention will probably adjourn out of respect for the dead. The session would have closed Monday night."

The list of people who lost their lives in the panic at Shiloh church last night is now reported at 115. Eighty-seven dead bodies have been identified.

A report from the hospitals at 10:30 o'clock says that ten of the injured have died during the morning. It is also stated that a number of dead have been found at several houses in the neighborhood of the scene of the disaster.

Investigation this morning shows that no white people were killed in the panic. A number of white visitors were in the church at the time and several of them were hurt in the wild scramble, but none will die. Policeman Ellidge, who was standing at the exit, endeavoring to quiet the mad throng, was caught between the moving multitude and the wall in the narrow passageway leading down to the stairs and nearly all his clothing was torn from his body. His legs also were mashed but he will recover. His efforts to quiet the crowd were utterly futile and not until the fire department and a large number of officers arrived on the scene was anything like order restored. Then it was found that practically everybody had gotten out of the building. Those nearest the speaker's stand seemed to quickly realize that there was no fire and no occasion for a panic and the speaker and leaders passed outside through a door to the rear of the pulpit where they addressed the wild mob of struggling humanity in an earnest effort to restore order. Booker Washington was among the number but even his words fell upon deaf ears.

An examination of the bodies of the victims shows that very many of them died of suffocation, the congestion of humanity in the vestibule and passageway, where the crush occurred, being so great. Those who received bodily injuries were the ones who were crushed and trampled under foot. Many had broken limbs and one negro threw himself over the heads of the crowd and had his brains dashed out against the wall.

A MINE EXPLODED.

New York, Sept. 18.—Although four years have passed since peace was declared between the United States and Spain it only developed yesterday that the mines planted in New York bay to wreck attacking vessels if they should enter those waters were responsible for the death of four American citizens. The tugboat Kuper was sunk on August 14 last by what was supposed to be a boiler explosion, but divers have found that she was blown to pieces by a torpedo which was lost between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth soon after the close of the war. On that date the tug was steaming toward Staten Island towing a barge and had almost reached St. George, when there was a terrific explosion and the four members of the crew were killed.

J. F. W. Kuper, owner of the vessel, decided to send wreckers to see if the hull could be saved, and divers went down yesterday morning. Their investigation revealed that the boiler had not exploded, but that the entire bow of the vessel on the port side had been carried away and the hull showed it was an explosion beneath the vessel which had wrecked it.

When the mines in the harbor were taken up at the close of the war three of the torpedoes were missing. It was thought they had drifted out to sea.

BOUNDARY MARKERS.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 22.—Lieut. G. T. Emmings is on his way to Washington to report upon the finding of ancient boundary lines between Alaska and Canada. He says the setting aside of the Alexander archipelago for forest reserve will not interfere with the settlement of the islands of southeastern Alaska, and that development in all lines will be allowed to continue.

Panama railroad trains guarded by United States marines armed with quick-firing gun against Colombian government's protest; latter will not declare war on Nicaragua.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

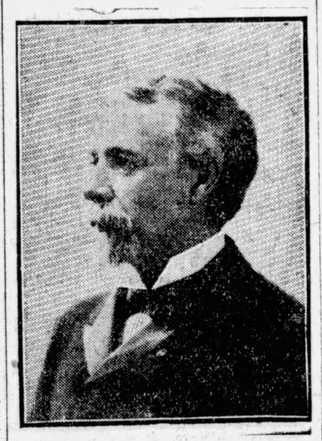
The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe that the liver is also greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

GEN. ALGER

Will Probably Be the Next Senator From Michigan.

Detroit, Sept. 19.—The sentiment in favor of the election of General Russell A. Alger to the Senate of the United States to succeed the late Senator McMillan is growing, and it now seems as though nothing could defeat his choice. His early announcement that he would be a candidate did the trick. Party leaders all over the state hastened to pledge themselves to support him, and

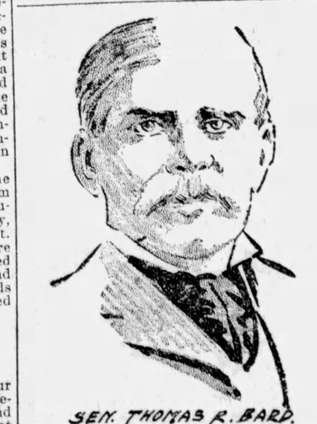


RUSSELL A. ALGER.

it is doubtful if any political machine could overthrow the start he has made. The people of Michigan are anxious to give the ex-secretary of war a vindication, feeling that the abuse he received at the time of the Spanish-American war was unmerited. D. M. Ferry, the millionaire seed man, would like to have the seat, but the very fact that he was a favorite of the "McMillan machine" will hurt his prospects.

SENATOR BARD ILL.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22.—Senator Bard continues to improve slowly. If is now considered probable that on his recovery he will resign from the Senate, the fear being expressed that he will



SEN. THOMAS R. BARD.

be unable to withstand the winter climate of Washington after his critical illness of pneumonia.

United States Senator Thomas R. Bard is one of the largest landed proprietors in southern California, and one of the most popular men in the state with all classes. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, served through the civil war in the Union army, and migrated to California in 1867 to undertake the management of the vast estate of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott. His election to the United States senate two years ago in succession to Senator White is said to have been unique in the annals of this state, in that he spent no money to secure the place.

PEARY'S ENDEAVOR.

New York, Sept. 19.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who was with Lieut. Peary on one of his Arctic trips, and with the Belgica expedition of the south pole as chief surgeon, expresses the opinion that Peary's latest endeavor was by no means a failure and that the explorer has added "material to the a s of science which will be found in able, in fact, more valuable than the actual discovery of the pole itself."

"All this talk about the terrible dangers to be met before reaching the pole is sheer rot," continued Dr. Cook. "A man, all things taken in account, is just as safe on the Arctic icefields as he is in New York. There are no fever germs there, no contagious diseases, no miasmatic swamps, no sewer gas, no decaying vegetables, no rotting rags. Everything is on ice. There is no danger in traversing the icefields, nor from the cold, which is not so severe as the cut of the saline blasts on the Atlantic sea coasts.

"It is the food question," he added, "that is the cul de sac that closes the way to the pole."

When this problem is solved, reaching the pole will, in his opinion, be quite a simple undertaking.

PEARY IS BACK.

Interesting Story of His Travels in the Frozen North.

Sidney, N. S., Sept. 19.—The Peary Arctic club steamer, Windward, Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, arrived here yesterday from Cape Sabine. All on board are well.

Lieut. Peary, on his arrival here, said: "Our expedition did not reach the north pole, but we made most important scientific discoveries. We are all well and glad to get back to civilization."

Peary sent to the club the following report of the operations of the expedition since August 9, 1901:

"Left at Erik Harbor, August 29. The party reached Payer Harbor, September 16, crossing Roose Bay, partly by sledge and partly by boat, then walking across Bedford. About a week later my Esquimos began to fall sick, not one escaping. By November 19 six adults and one child were dead, nearly all the others were weak, but out of danger. Early in January Esquimos came across from Anvilak, bringing the news of the ravages of a fatal epidemic through the tribe. Word was sent back by these scouts for as many of the survivors as could come to me and by the end of the month they began to arrive. In February a large depot of dog food was established near Cape Louis Napoleon, some sixty miles north of Sabine. On March 3 my advance party of six sleds, in charge of Henson, left for Conger. March 6, started with the main party and eighteen sledges, leaving Percy in charge at Payer Harbor. Conger was reached in twelve marches, arriving within an hour or two of the advance party. My supporting party of Esquimos, returning from Conger, brought down the instruments, chronometers and Arctic library. Eight marches took us to Cape Hecla.

"The north end of Robinson Channel was all open across to the Greenland coast, lakes of water extending northward as far as could be seen from Black Cape and Cape Ransom. From Hecla another supporting party returned.

"April 1, started northward over the Polar sea with Henson, four Esquimos and six sledges. Old floes covered deep with snow and intersected with rubble ridges and lanes of young ice were encountered from the moment we left the ice foot. The same kind of traveling, except the lanes of young ice, as found by the English expedition of 1876.

"After six marches, open leads and floes in motion were encountered. Two natives were sent back As we advanced the floes became smaller, the pressure ridges on a grander scale and the open leads more frequent. Each day's march was more perilous and our general course deflected west by the character of the ice. Finally, at 8.17 north latitude, northwest of Hecla, the Polar pack became impracticable and further efforts to advance were given up. New leads and pressure ridges, with foggy weather, made our return in some respects more trying than the advance. Hecla was regained April 29 and Conger May 3.

"Leaving Conger May 6, Cape Sabine was reached on the 25th. A few days later went north as far as Cape Louis Napoleon to complete the survey of Bibbit bay, returning the first of June. A proposed trip across Ellesmere lead westward was prevented by open water in Buchanan bay. The ice broke up earlier than in 1901 and Payer Harbor was blockaded almost continuously. The Windward bored her way through the ice and entered the harbor on the 25th of August and got out again the same afternoon with scarcely fifteen minutes to spare before the harbor was closed by the ice. Ferrying our way across Smith sound, my Esquimos, with their belongings, were landed in Uhgfield Gulf. Several days were devoted to hunting walrus. Then the Windward started south, reaching and leaving Cape York the afternoon of August 28.

"Calling at Godhoun, Greenland and Cape Haven, Baffinland, the Windward arrived at Chatteau Bay, at Labrador, September 14, and sent dispatches. The summer voyage has been without mishap and the Windward, with her engines, has made as good time as the larger and more powerful ships that have been going north the last ten years.

"The year at Payer Harbor was comfortably passed, though an anxious strain caused by the ravages of disease among my faithful people was not light. Food was abundant and our supply of musk-ox and deer meet continued throughout the year. The northern sledge trip in the spring was arduous, but not marked by special exposure, suffering or danger more than is necessarily incidental to serious Arctic work.

"Equipment and personnel were satisfactory and further advance was vetoed only by the condition of the ice. The Windward has on board the instruments, chronometer and Arctic library abandoned by the Greeley expedition and numerous specimens of natural history, bear, musk-ox, reindeer and walrus skins.

"The skeleton of a two-horned narwhal, a rare Arctic specimen, also living specimens of musk-ox, Arctic hare and Esquimo dog are on board.

"The anchor and chain lost by Erik last summer are on board. The Fram left Goodhoun about August 20, bound home. She has been in Soner Sound, from whence, it is understood, explorations were made to the northwest. One death (a fireman) in reported since. The others on board said to be well. The little schooner Forget-Me-Not, which was caught in the ice at Cape Haven last year, is now on her way to St. John."

This report, signed by Peary, is addressed to Secretary H. L. Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic club.

Peary will go to New York and the Windward will probably go to Newfoundland for the winter.

RIOTING MOB AT LEBANON

Steel Mill Strikers Terrorize the Town—Young Man Shot.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 23.—This city was in a state of excitement all night. There was firing of pistols for hours in the vicinity of the American iron and steel works, where a strike is in progress. The colored men who had just arrived at the works were terrified, as were the citizens in the vicinity. About midnight, William Hoffman, aged 17, was shot, and he died in the hospital this morning. He was a messenger in the office of the American Iron and Steel Company and had attended an entertainment at the opera house. On his way home he was struck by a bullet. To-day the plant is surrounded by a threatening crowd.

Going to the Isthmus.

Boston, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan has raised his flag on the Olympia, and awaits orders to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama to assume charge of the affairs in that vicinity, and to command the fleet of American warships assembling there. The Olympia is provisioned and coaled for three months.

Minister Loomis Home.

New York, Sept. 22.—Francis B. Loomis, United States minister to Portugal, was a passenger on the steamship Kensington, which arrived to-day from Southampton. Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, arrived to-day on the steamer Minehaha from London.

MORE TROOPS.

Rioting Near Scranton Causes Governor to Act.

Scranton, Sept. 23.—Nine companies of the Thirteenth regiment, ordered out by the governor, are in camp in a field just east of the Delaware & Hudson railroad station, at Olyphant, near here. Lieut. Col. Stillwell, in command, sent detachments of troops to the different collieries in the vicinity shortly after the regiment's arrival, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Communication between headquarters and the guard posts has been established at regular intervals and no repetition of last night's disturbances had been reported this morning.

The report concerning trouble at Archbald, last night, was misleading. There was no disturbance in Archbald. The rioting occurred at "The Ridge" in Wintonborough, where there was a clash between rioters and a party of workmen reinforced by coal and iron police. John Burnett, of Philadelphia, one of the police, was shot in the arm. There was no disturbance at "The Ridge" this morning. Col. Stillwell prepared to send troops there, however.

The Hugarian who was shot in the attack upon Deputy Sheriff McAndrew and Superintendent Burke, yesterday, died to-day.

Grounds for Calling Out Troops.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Governor Stone issued an order shortly after midnight directing the Thirteenth regiment to report to General Gobin for duty in the strike region. The Thirteenth's headquarters are at Scranton and the regiment will be quartered in its armory, at that city, temporarily. The canvas and camp equipage are being shipped from the state arsenal to-day. This regiment consists of eleven companies and its strength is about 700.

The authorities apprehend serious trouble and if there should be another outbreak the Ninth regiment, with headquarters at Wilkesbarre, will probably be ordered out.

Prior to issuing the call for troops the governor gave out a statement in which he said:

"The sheriff of Lackawanna county has asked for troops. Mobs in that county have cut off the water and light from the town of Archbald. The steam pipes in Old Forge colliery have been dynamited and workmen in different places driven from mines and washeries. There has been shooting and some people have been wounded. Mobs are marching on Olyphant and collecting at that place with the apparent intention of moving on the mines in that locality.

In Schuylkill county an attempt has been made to wreck a passenger train. Serious trouble exists there and the sheriff has called upon General Gobin and the governor for support that cannot be given with the number of troops in that country."

Mitchell Displeased at Violence.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 23.—President Mitchell is displeased with the strikers for pursuing a course which has prompted the sheriff of Lackawanna county to make the appeal to the governor for troops. The operatos feel confident that the continued outbreaks of violence means growing discontent among the strikers and that under the protection of the military arm of the state the men will gradually return to work.

Gobin Goes to Scranton.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 23.—General Gobin left her this morning for Scranton. Before going, the general said the troops in the field would probably be changed about, because of the trouble. A member of Co. A, Eighth regiment, accidentally shot himself in the hand last night, during a saloon brawl.

Relief Fund Too Small.

Tamaqua, Sept. 23.—Strikers' pickets patrolled the Panther creek colliery today, in an effort to prevent non-unionists from going to work. The collieries are working as usual, and the operators report a few gains. Those in a position to know, state that if a break in the strikers' ranks occurs here it will be due to the small amount of relief being distributed. It is claimed that $2 a week is the largest amount a married striker can secure in sub-district No. 1.

Miners Want to Work.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 23.—A delegation of mine workers, headed by Peter Williams, of Mahanoy City, called at the offices of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company last night, and submitted a proposition to return to work if they could have assurances that President Baer will adjust all local differences at the collieries. The delegation will have a conference with General Mining Superintendent Veith, of the Reading company.

Clamoring for Coal.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Vice President Voorhees of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, stated in an interview that the company has 20,000 tons of Rice-coal stored at Reading. City Sales Agent Coughlin, of the Reading Coal and Iron company, is besieged with applications for coal. No allotment has yet been made to hospitals, charitable institutions or churches. One of the largest local retail coal dealers is negotiating for 20,000 tons from Wales.

Gompers Denounces Mine Owners.

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, last night made an address before the Central Labor Union. He said he believed if the people knew the exact conditions which had prevailed the anthracite regions for the past quarter of a century they would raise such a hue and cry that the men who own the mines and the operators would not dare oppose the strikers in their demands, so great would be the indignation of the people. Resolutions were adopted petitioning congress at its next session to institute a thorough investigation of the conditions in the anthracite coal region with a view of remedial legislation.

Lawlessness of the Strikers.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Five women and three men were arrested at Wiconisco to-day by Sheriff Reiff and deputies for interfering with the non-union men at work in the Lykens valley colliery at Wiconisco and Lykens. The prisoners were brought to Harrisburg and committed to jail in default of bail.

The barn of Jonathan Omholtz, near Wiconisco, was destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been started by the strikers, last night. The owner is a coal hauler, and two of his sons are working in the mines at Wiconisco.

A body of strikers visited the home of James Miller, a non-union man, living near Wisonisco last night, took him from bed and beat him, because he would not promise to keep away from the mines.

The mines at Lykens and Wiconisco are working with a small force of non-union men. About 1,500 tons of coal were shipped from the Lykens valley region last Saturday. None has been shipped since that date.

Stoned Non-Union Men.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 23.—Sheriff Jacobs, of Luzerne county, has not yet asked Gov. Stone for troops, but conditions are growing worse. Some non-union miners were stoned at Warrior Run, and the sheriff had to send two squads of deputies to that place.

Fire at Sea.

New York, Sept. 20.—The American line steamship St. Paul which arrived to-day reported that on the voyage a successful fight had been made against a fire which raged for 12 hours in the clothes room. The fact that the ship was afire was kept from the women passengers, although the men of the first cabin were made aware of the possible danger.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and the Back of Your Nose Leaks Nasty, Putrid Clots Into Your Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That Is Catarrh.

Large, Trial Package Free—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their dis-

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

ease is. They continue their k'hawking-k'hawing and spitting and spitting, pumping and sucking the putrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, mucus and scabs from their nose and spitting the nasty yellow-green mass about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease, and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 526 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

CASTRO RETREATED

The Venezuela President Seems to Be Losing Ground.

Williamstad, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 17.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has retreated from Ocumare before the advance of the revolutionists. The Venezuelan government situation is critical.

Recent advices received from Venezuela confirm the dispatches of the Associated Press from Willemstad of Friday, September 12. The battle which, as then announced, began September 11, in the vicinity of Cinaquillo, Venezuela, between about 4,000 revolutionists, under the command of Generals Mendoza, Batalla and Riera, and government forces of about the same strength, led by the Venezuelan minister of war, General Garrido, resulted in the defeat of the government forces and not in a victory for the latter, as announced in a dispatch from Torres Cardenas, secretary of President Castro, which set forth that General Meudoza's army had been annihilated September 8, near Tinaquillo. The engagement of that date, as cabled from here September 12, was only an advance guard fight of no importance. The real battle began September 11 and lasted four days, after which General Garrido retreated on Valencia and eventually entered the city September 15 with about 2,100 men, leaving the road free for the further advance on Caracas of the revolutionary army under Generals Mendoza, Riera and Batalla.

The only other government army in the field is the one which is under the personal command of President Castro, who, a few days ago, was at Ocumare, about 40 miles south of Caracas, and was sending out scouts looking for the advance guard of the army of General Malos, the revolutionary leader. The president later abandoned his position precipitately before the advance of the revolutionists, who occupied Ocumare.

The president retreated from Ocumare to Charayave and then to Gayaba, about four hours' march from Caracas.

According to report, the president intends to move his army to a point near Valencia, join forces with the troops under General Garrido, and attack the revolutionary army commanded by General Mendoza.

From all points are reported desertions of government soldiers to the ranks of the revolutionists and the general impression in Venezuela is that the last important incident of the revolution is approaching.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—The results of the elections of members to the Landsthing, the upper house of the Rigsdag, as officially given out assure the ultimate sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. A member of the government said:

"The sale of the islands is now absolutely certain, and the matter will be settled next October, or at the latest in November. The Landsthing will be composed of thirty-seven members of the ministerial party, as against twenty-nine of the opposition. Two or three of the ministerialist members are unfriendly to the sale of the islands, but it can be carried without them. Many former friends of the Right party voted this time with our party because they are in favor of the sale."

GEN. NORD DEFEATED.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 19.—The forces of the provisional government of Hayti, commanded by the war minister, Gen. Nord, have sustained a severe defeat at Limbe.

General Nord, at the head of 3,000 men, attacked Limbe at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and after desperate fighting, lasting three hours, the general abandoned his positions, guns and war munitions and left a great number of dead and wounded, including several generals, on the field.

The population of Cape Haytien is in a state of anxiety. The enemy to the number of 4,000 well armed men is advancing on the place. Another battle before the town is imminent.

SEAL POACHING.

London, Sept. 18.—In a dispatch from Odessa, the correspondent of the Standard says the Russian minister of agriculture and state domains, M. Yermoloff, has announced that he has now taken effective measures for the suppression of the systematic poaching operations of Americans and Japanese among the seals and other sea animals along the northeastern coast of Siberia.

BOXERS AGAIN.

China on the Verge of Another Uprising Against the Foreigners.

Washington, Sept. 19.—China is on the verge of another Boxer uprising, which may equal that of 1900, according to mail advices received at the state department from Minister Conger, dated last month.

The troubles appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the department of state, which pointed out to the powers that the demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious internal troubles in China.

Mr. Conger's first advice bears date of August 6, from Pekin, and he reports serious anti-foreign riots near Chentu, in the province of Seen-Sh-Kuan, in which a number of native Christians had been massacred and chapels destroyed. Mr. Conger appears to have acted with energy upon telegraphic complaint from Dr. Canright, an American medical missionary at Chentu, not only addressing the Chinese foreign office by letter, but calling there in person to impress upon the officials the importance of an immediate and effective action and finally succeeding in causing the removal of the local Chinese officials who had failed to repress the riots and preserve life and property.

Mr. Conger incloses with his report the communication that passed between himself, Dr. Canright and the foreign office. Under date of June 20, from Centu, Dr. Canright telegraphed:

"Szechuan repeating 1900. Chapel burned; ten Christians killed; Boxers multiplying four months; officials taxed."

Mr. Conger immediately telegraphed Dr. Canright to demand adequate protection for missionaries and the native Christians from the local officials. He also addressed a note to Prince Ching, at the foreign office, stating there were several American missionaries and many chapels and converts in Szechuan and that it was necessary that immediate provision be taken to stamp out these troubles at their very inception. In his answer Prince Ching enclosed a copy of an imperial edict, showing that the government was active in suppressing the Boxers.

REVOLUTION ENDED,

According to Advices From Panama to Colombian Legation.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The following important dispatch was received at the Colombian legation here last night from Governor Salazar, of the department of Panama:

"Panama, Sept. 22.—Rebels have retreated to Agua Dulce. Railway traffic perfectly free. The interior of Colombia completely pacified. To-day additional reinforcements reached Colon from Barranquilla. Rebels admit hopelessness of their cause."

The legation officials assert that the retreat of the rebels to Agua Dulce marks practically the collapse of the rebellion.

DEVERY WON OUT.

New York, Sept. 19.—William E. Devery, ex-chief of police of New York, who has won the contest for leadership in the Ninth Assembly district of this city, and incidentally sent into temporary oblivion

WM. E. DEVERY.

John C. Sheehan, has been, for several weeks, the most talked about man in the Empire state. This notoriety has been the result of the "food and drink" campaign made by the discredited and disgraced policeman, who has several times taken thousands of his constituents on summer outings and gorged them with beef and beer. His victory was gained by the lovalty of several well known elements in his district, and both Frank J. Goodwin, the present Tammany leader, whom he now displaces, and Sheehan, declare that "rank fraud" was responsible for their downfall. It is believed that if Devery seeks to represent his district in the coming Democratic state convention he will be thrown out. This prospect, however, is not worrying him. He declares that his ambition is satisfied. "I done the trick," he says. "I sent the soreheads back to the ice decks, where they belong.

GUIDI AN ARCHBISHOP.

Rome, Sept. 22.—The consecration of Monsignor Guidi, apostolic delegate in the Philippines, as archbishop, occurred in the Church of Santa Maria in Aquiro, yesterday. It was conducted by Cardinal Rampolla, who, after the pope, is the highest of political personages in the vatican. Cardinal Rampolla was assisted by Mgr. Constantini, the papal almoner, and Mgr. Gaspardi, secretary extraordinary of ecclesiastical affairs, who also acted as secretary to the commission of cardinals which treated with Governor Taft of the Philippines. The entire diplomatic corps accredited to the vatican, all the generals of the religious orders and a number of prominent friars, Mgr. Macchi, the new papal nuncio in Munich, the mayor and the bishops of Alatri, Mgr. Guidi's birthplace, were present at the ceremony. The United States was represented by the Rev. J. P. Farrelly, of Nashville, Tenn., who was recently appointed privy chamberlain to the pope.

The Solace's Trip.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The transport Solace, Captain Singer, which left this port on May 4 last, with soldiers for the Asiatic squadron, and to make a trip to Manila, Guam and Honolulu, for the purpose of collecting naval officers and marines whose terms of service had expired, has arrived here with a long list of passengers and naval officers. She also brought 200 blue jackets, 30 prisoners, 41 sick and 143 marines. Among the prisoners were marines who were recently court martialed for insurbordination at Guam.

Colombian officials accuse Nicaragua canal syndicate of urging President Zelaya to aid Colombian rebels in order to thwart completion of the isthmus water way.

HAY'S LETTER

Was Welcomed in British Official Circles.

London, Sept. 19.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers which were signatories of the Berlin treaty of 1878, on the subject of the treatment of Jews in Roumania, which was received in London about a fortnight ago, was welcomed in British official circles. The tone of the formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the note here indicates British approval of American initiative in this matter and confirms the idea that Great Britain welcomes the continued intervention of the United States in affairs in which Europe is more directly concerned in the belief that such intervention tends to indirectly strengthen the hands of the British government.

Apart from this the question of the exclusion of pauper aliens from Great Britain is growing more acute and anti-immigration laws are demanded in many influential quarters. So the government is in sympathy with Mr. Hay's protest in the hope that the wholesale export of undesirable emigrants from Eastern Europe may be checked.

The newspapers here continue to comment on the United States' note. The St. James Gazette, in a semi-humorous reference to it says: "The European governments to whom it was addressed must have been unagreeably surprised, for the note furnishes fresh evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to take a seat in the orchestra of the European concert which other performers view with uneasiness."

After declaring that it is difficult to understand what President Roosevelt hopes to gain by the appeal to the signatories of the Berlin treaty, the St. James Gazette concludes that the chief American motive is humanity and says: "This indicates a spirit of knight-errantry which, however creditable to a great, civilized power, is likely to give the Americans plenty of occupation without increasing their popularity with the governments of the old world."

Mr. Hay's contrast of the enlightened system of America and the intolerant tyranny of the surviving principalities of Europe is referred to by the St. James Gazette as "not devoid of self-complacency," and as intended for the edification of mankind. The paper refers to Mr. Hay as an "American Hamlet," who says "Look on this picture and then on that and consider whether 'Old Mother Europe should not be ashamed of herself."

The St. James Gazette suggests that South Africa would welcome the Roumanian Jews, "for whom the American government is solicitous and yet so unwilling to welcome."

NAVAL CADETS

Who Have Seen Over Three Years' Service.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Among the passengers on the transport Solace from Manila, were twenty graduates of the United States naval academy of the class of '99. This class graduated four months before the close of the term, because its members were needed at the front. The class consisted of fifty-three graduates and these twenty are the first to return. All have been in the Philippines three years and a half and have seen active service. One of the members of the class, W. O. Wood, was killed in action in September, 1899.

Among those returning home are: Ensign L. S. Fischer, who distinguished himself as commander of the gunboat Pascoe and as temporary commander on the coast of Samar. He served in the Moro campaign on the Annapolis; Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, commander of the United States gunboat Arayat, and Ensign A. E. Yates, executive officers of the Aryat, two naval officers who rescued the marine detachment left in the wilderness of Samar; Ensign J. W. L. Clement, who formerly commanded the U. S. steamship Panay, the gunboat which rendered such valuable service in the expeditions around Samar; Ensign J. K. Taussig, son of Commander Taussig, of the U. S. S. Enterprise, who was wounded in the advance on Pekin and has lately been recommended for the life-saving medal for saving the life of one of his crew during a typhoon in Manila bay; Ensign J. B. Lewis, who was almost asphyxiated when he went aboard the U. S. S. Petrel in trying to save the life of his commanding officer; Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, who was commanding officer of the U. S. gunboat Quiros, rendered valuable service in Northern Luzon, Samar and Southern Mindanao.

C. B. Hath is the youngest of his class but has seen twenty-three months of incessant service in gunboats from Northern Luzon to the most southern of the Sulu islands.

Among other members of the class are Ensign F. Morrison, who was detailed for duty on the launch for telegraph work; Past Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, a celebrity in football; W. I. Chambers, commanding officer of the U. S. S. Frolic; J. U. Jordan, executive officer of the U. S. ship Celtic, plying between Australia and the Philippines; J. F. Schnell, assistant to the commandant of the naval station at Cavite; Lieut. Commander M. M. Taylor, commanding the U. S. ship Pampanga; Ensigns P. B. Dungan, R. E. Poe, C. H. Fisher, J. W. Greensdale and C. W. Cole, who have commanded gunboats during the campaign.

Other naval officers who returned on the Solace are Lieutenant Commander Reynolds, of the Kentucky; Lieutenant Commander J. Y. Smith, executive officer of the New Orleans; Lieutenant Commander H. P. Huse, commanding the gunboat Villalobos, and Lieutenant Commander Hugh Rodman, commanding the Iroquois.

Mrs. Schroeder, wife of the governor of Guam, accompanied by her children, also arrived on the transport. They are en route to Washington, D. C., the family home.

NEW MILITARY ROAD.

Washington, Sept. 20.—On the urgent recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, Secretary of War Root has authorized an expenditure of $20,000 for immediate use in the construction of a military road in the island of Mindanao, from Iligan, the chief port on the north coast of the island, to a point on the northern shore of Lake Lanao. This lake is in the heart of the Moro country, and its shores are thickly dotted with villages, the aggregate inhabitants of which are estimated at 350,000. The Spaniards never were able to penetrate this populous stronghold of the Moros. Although the main purpose of this road is to encourage friendly dealings with the natives, it undoubtedly will be of immense value in any military movement which may become necessary to insure the submission of the people to American sovereignty. The action of the war department was cabled to Gen. Chaffee.

Moro Forts Taken.

Manila, Sept. 22.—Up to Sunday the force commanded by Captain John J. Perishing, of the Fifteenth infantry, operating against the Moros in the Island of Mindanao, had met with slight resistance in the Machin country, and had captured seven forts, killed 25 and wounded 20 Moros. There were no American casualties.

Spanish Steamer Sunk.

Lisbon, Sept. 20.—The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer here yesterday. Nine persons were drowned.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain

PRESIDENT ILL AT INDIANAPOLIS!

Operation Necessary as a Result of Bruises at Pittsfield.

Nothing Alarming in His Condition—Will go to Washington To-night—Dates Cancelled for Next Two Weeks.

ROUMANIA'S JEWS.

Secretary Hay Calls on Powers to Stop Their Persecution.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Persecution of the Jews in Roumania has been called to a halt by the United States. Prompted first by humanitarian motives, secondly by necessity of stopping the migration of pauperized and ignorant Jews in thousands every year from Roumania to this country, the government has issued a note to the powers.

In a straightforward manner they are told that the United States expects them to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty, which brought to a close the Turkish-Russian war and created the Balkan states of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria.

The treaty provided that no one in those countries should be discriminated against on account of religious beliefs, that foreigners and residents should enjoy equal civil rights. But these provisions are overrun by the persecution which renders the lot of 400,000 Jews in Roumania the saddest of any people in the world. They are deprived of nearly every right.

The note was framed by Secretary of State John Hay on August 8. It had been for months prior to that time a subject of administrative discussion. President Roosevelt went deep into the question.

Prominent Jews in the United States, including many in New York, have been influential in urging the step. Isador Strauss, of New York, former United States minister to Turkey, has made frequent visits to Washington and is credited with having helped to outline the note.

The action of the United States in issuing this note to the powers, in regard to a convention to which she was not a party, was known to very few people in Washington prior to yesterday when it was made public at the state department in the afternoon.

Great curiosity is manifested here as to the manner in which it will be received by Europe. It was sent in August to the United States ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Rome and to United States Minister Leishman in Constantinople, with instructions to present it at once to the ministers of foreign affairs of the respective governments to which they are accredited. It is therefore now in the hands of the government authorities of every country to which it was directed. So far as can be learned here no answers have been received to it.

The position of the United States is clearly summed up in Secretary Hay's statement that, while the United States affords always a hospitable asylum for the oppressed of all lands, it is not willing to receive those who are unfitted for the struggle for existence here and are likely to become a burden on the community.

Thus the United States holds to itself the right to examine the character of foreign immigration and to examine any causes which render it obnoxious, and if these causes are originated by another sovereign state to remonstrate. The method by which the powers may take action, in accordance with the note of the United States, is not understood here, but it is likely to be secured by an international convention, or perhaps by one of the powers taking the initiative and serving Roumania with notice that the provisions of the treaty of Berlin must be observed.

After calling attention to the provisions of the Berlin treaty, Secretary Hay's note says:

"The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Roumanian Jews, numbering some 400,000. Long ago, while the Danubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions which only war and a general action of European powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigenous Jews under Turkish rule called forth, in 1872, the strong remonstrance of the United States. The treaty of Berlin was hailed as a cure for the wrong in view of the express provisions of its forty-fourth article, prescribing that "in Roumania the differences of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever," and stipulating freedom in the exercise of all forms of worship to Roumanian dependent and foreigners alike, as well as guaranteeing that all foreigners in Roumania shall be treated without distinction of creed on a footing of perfect equality.

"With the lapse of time these just prescriptions have been rendered nugatory in great part, as regards the native Jews, by the legislation and municipal regulation of Roumania. Starting from the arbitrary and controvertible premise that the native Jews of Roumania domiciled there for centuries are "aliens not subject to foreign protection," the ability of the Jew to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood has been denied, and until the helpless poverty of the Jews has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.

"The political disabilities of the Jews of Roumania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights tional taxes involving, as they do, and the imposition upon them of exceptwrongs repugnant to the moral sense of liberal modern peoples, are not so directly in point for my present purpose as the public acts which attack the inherent right of man as a breadwinner in the ways of agriculture and trade. The Jews are prohibited from owning land, or even cultivating it as common laborers. They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manual production are closed to them in the overcrowded cities where they are forced to dwell and engage, against fearful odds, in the desperate struggle for existence. Even as ordinary artisans or hired laborers they may only find employment in the proportion of one unprotected alien" to two "Roumanians" under any one employer.

"In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to the state of wretched misery."

In conclusion the note says:

"The government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Roumania are subjected,, not alone because it has impeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, but it does honestly appeal to the principles contained therein, because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advocating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoins and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulfillment thereof by its co-signatories, for the act of Roumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant. "JOHN HAY."

COLOMBIA TOLD

That Her Troops Must Not Interfere With the Panama Railroad.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Colombia has been called to account by the United States government for the action of its troops in attempting to interfere with traffic on the Panama railroad. This new complication adds greatly to the seriousness of the situation, as Colombia is now in the attitude of violating its treaty arrangements with the United States.

It was believed that the revolutionists were the obstructionists, but information from Capt. McLean, of the Cincinnati, received at the navy department is that government soldiers on several occasions had hindered traffic. That they did not cease in their obstruction work even after complaint was made to the governor of the province is apparent from Capt. McLean's dispatch. The new difficulty is regarded with some seriousness by the officials here.

After a conference between Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary of State Adee, instructions were sent Minister Hart at Bogota to present the facts, as reported by Capt. McLean, to President Marroquin of the Colombian government, with a note calling for an explanation.

Special instructions have also been sent United States Consul Malmros at Colon and Vice Consul Erdman at Panama, telling of the action of the state department in calling the matter to the attention of the Colombian government and explaining that Capt. McLean's instructions are to keep the traffic open and that the consuls should co-operate with him in every way.

Capt. McLean's dispatch is as follows:

"Yesterday I went to Panama. The train was stopped twice by obstructions. Plate iron, etc, were placed on the track. After the train passed government soldiers replaced the obstructions. Accompanied by the consul and Commander Potter I called on the governor and had a friendly conversation. Returning to Colon this morning, the train was stopped by obstructions. The soldiers were compelled to remove them. The soldiers then stood on the track and by my directions the train moved on and the soldiers jumped away. I will guard the trains. No revolutionists are in sight, but it is rumored they are coming toward the railroad."

It was this dispatch that told for the first time that the Colombian soldiers, instead of co-operating with the Americans in an effort to keep traffic open, are, in fact, obstructing the railroad.

There is a feeling that the governor may be in sympathy with the revolution and that the alleged government soldiers are really revolutionary sympathizers. The navy department officials say, however, that this is not borne out by the text of Capt. McLean's cablegram.

As to where the responsibility lies it is the intention of the United States government to have a complete explanation from the Colombian government of the conduct of the Colombian soldiers. The purpose of sending a large force of marines to the isthmus and having an effective naval force at Colon and Panama has been to insure open traffic on the isthmus and protect the railroad line from interference by the revolutionists.

Additional instructions were sent to Capt. McLean to guard the railroad and keep the traffic open, no matter whether Colombian soldiers or revolutionists obstruct the line.

As Capt. McLean's tour of sea service has about expired the navy department has ordered Commander Newton E. Mason of the naval war college to the command of the Cincinnati. It will be several days before the order goes into effect, and should Capt. McLean become involved in the work on the isthmus he will not be disturbed.

A telegram was received at the navy department from Rear Admiral Silas Casey announcing the arrival of the Wisconsin at San Francisco and receiving further instructions the Wisconsin will proceed with all possible speed to Panama. The Panther, which left League island Sunday night, is not expected at Colon before the end of the week, and pending its arrival the marines of the Cincinnati and Ranger will be used in any emergency that may arise.

No Blame for Brooklyn Accident.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The report of the naval board of inquiry, headed by Rear Admiral Watson, which met at the Brooklyn navy yard last Thursday to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn in Buzzards Bay during the recent joint maneuvers, was received at the navy department to-day. The court exonerates Rear Admiral Coghlan, Captain Todd and the Brooklyn crew from all blame or responsibility for the accident.

Peary's Frozen Feet Trouble Him.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It is said at the navy department that the question of the assignment to duty of Commander Robt. E. Peary, civil engineer, who has just returned from his trip into the Arctic, will depend in great measure on what his future plans as to exploration are. He is to undergo treatment for frozen toes and it will be some time before he is ready for duty.

ISTHMIAN TRANSIT

Is Guaranteed by the United States Under Guard.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The navy department is in receipt of the following cablegram from Commander McLean, of the cruiser Cincinnati:

"Colon, Sept. 20.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: The United States guards and guarantees traffic and the 'line transit.' To-day I permitted the exchange of Colombian troops from Panama to Colon, about 1,000 men each way, the troops without arms in train guarded by American naval force in the same manner as other passengers; arms and ammunition in separate train, guarded also by naval force in the same manner as other freight. McLEAN."

Fleeing From Panama.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 22.—The British steamer La Plata has arrived here from Colon, bringing a large number of refugees from the isthmus. It is reported that owing to the fear of rebel attack a great many people are leaving Colon and Panama. The Colombian government is still sending reinforcements to the isthmus, and the La Plata carried 1,000 government soldiers from Savanilla to Colon. The Colombian revolutionists are said to be massing in the neighborhood of the railroad over the isthmus. The refugees declare the situation at Panama and Colon to be extremely critical.

NO ANSWERS YET.

Washington, Sept. 22.—No answer has yet been received from either Russia or Austria at the state department in response to Secretary Hay's presentation touching the Roumanian Jews. Moreover, it may be said that no answer is expected from any of the powers upon this subject beyond the usual formal statement from the United States ambassadors and ministers abroad that they have complied with the department's instructions to read the note to the various foreign ministers, who have returned acknowledgments of the same and promises of its consideration. The reason for this expectation lies in the fact that the department's functions touching the Jewish question terminated, or at least were indefinitely suspended, upon the presentation of its note. Having called the attention of the signatory powers to the infractions by Roumania of the treaty of Berlin, it now remains for the powers to decide what shall be done, if indeed, anything is done. Consequently, whatever correspondence follows on this subject of the treatment of the Roumanian Jews, probably will be exchanged directly between the powers, and in it the United States will have no part.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Society is looking forward to the career of Emilio de Ojeda, the new Spanish minister in Washington, with pleasure. He is very

EMILIO DE OJEDA.

well known in society at Newport and here, and it is expected he will restore the Spanish legation to its old-time popularity.

THE NAVAL GAME.

Washington, Sept. 19.—In his report to the secretary of the navy upon the combined operations between the army and navy, Admiral Higginson is most generous in his distribution of praise among the officers of the squadron and especially does he commend Rear Admiral Coghlan for his very able and efficient services. His leading the squadron into Newport at night was pronounced a brilliant piece of navigation.

The admiral comments interestingly upon some of the lessons to be learned from the maneuvers. For instance, he says:

"Much valuable knowledge, in regard to searchlights has been obtained during these operations and the general opinion seems to be that they are not so effective as has been supposed.

"To those officers not in the Spanish war the experience of keeping position and cruising at night without lights has been invaluable and has educated them to war conditions, and it is for this purpose, in my opinion, that these exercises should be continued each year."

EXTRA SESSION

Of Congress May Be Called to Act on Trust Question.

Wasington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Following the President's remarkably clear speech on the trust question in Cincinnati on Saturday evening, an announcement is made in Washington, by a gentleman competent to know what the plans of the administration are, to the effect that immediately after March 4 next the President will call the fifty-eighth congress in extra session to deal with the question of trusts, and to consider also whatever slight modifications may be necessary in existing tariff schedules.

It is stated that a decision to have a special session of congress for this purpose is as well fixed in the mind of the President and in the minds of the party leaders as anything so far ahead can be fixed. At that session the President will especially ask congress to deal with the trust question by providing the first moves for an amendment to the constitution of the United States that will enable the national government to exercise a limited power of regulation over corporations. The first steps along this line will be far more cautious than the "octopus hunters" would desire. In fact, the very greatest caution will be exercised to show capital that the supervisory powers, that the President would have the federal government exert upon the trusts, are not to be of the sort that will kill off combines of capital, but only such as will make investment in trust stocks reasonably safe for the people, and at the same time hold the trusts within the bounds of possible competition from individuals or companies outside of them.

The coming short session of congress will give its attention only to the question of reciprocity treaties, so far as the tariff is concerned. At this session it will be developed whether or not it is possible for the reciprocity treaties negotiated in good faith with other nations to be ratified by the senate, and the question of whether action must be taken by the house upon such treaties will also be disposed of definitely.

It is quite likely that the leaders of the party will decide that reciprocity treaties affecting the custom revenues of the United States must be adopted, by resolution or otherwise, by the house, that course evidently being necessary to make the validity of such treaties certain.

CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Congressman Cannon, who is regarded as the most probable choice for the speakership of the house of representatives, made vacant by the retirement of D. B. Henderson, says he would be gratified if the sentiment of the members of the next

house should be in his favor, but urges that organization of the house is a secondary matter, the present duty being to insure the election of a Republican majority. Mr. Cannon has been a member of congress since 1873, and has been chairman of the appropriations committee for four years.

A STATION SHIP.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The navy department has hit upon a plan by which it can be much better prepared for the emergencies that are continually arising on the Isthmus of Panama, in Hayti and in Venezuela. Orders have been issued by the department directing that the gunboat Bancroft, now at the Boston navy yard, be placed in commission. When the vessel is ready, it is the purpose of the department to assign her as station ship at San Juan, Porto Rico. This move will enable the government to have a warship to sail 900 miles to the Isthmus, 500 to Venezuela or about 100 to Hayti, as occasion may demand, and do away with the long trips down from New York or Boston, which have been necessary many time recently, because of the lack of a warship in close proximity to the scene of trouble. Of course it may happen that more than one warship will be needed in the emergencies which are apt to arise at any time in the South American republics, but nevertheless, it is felt that one vessel on the ground at all times, is a long step towards entire preparedness. The Bancroft is about the size of the Scorpion, but of a different type. She was fitted up some years ago as a miniature battleship, and stationed at Annapolis as a training ship, but she failed to prove satisfactory on account of her inadequate size. She carries a main battery of four 4-inch rapid fire guns, and has a secondary battery of eight 3-pounders and one 1-pounder rapid fire and a Colt. Her complement is ten officers and 113 men.

Knox Preparing Canal Report.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Attorney General Knox has returned to Washington from his trip to Paris, where he conferred with officials regarding the sale of the Panama canal property. He will prepare an opinion for the President, and pending that, declines to make any statement on the matter.

A Bad Breath

Is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within: secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Compl ints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.** 25c p r box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

ARMY READY FOR MANEUVERS

Secretary Root to Witness War Game at Fort Riley.

Junction City, Kan., Sept. 23.—All the regular troops to take part in the United States army maneuvers are now in camp at Fort Riley, and the various organizations separately have commenced practicing and drilling. Gen. Bates and staff yesterday went over the ground where the maneuvers are to take place.

Arrangements have been made for the arrival of Secretary of War Root. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton has arrived, and Col. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, will arrive the latter part of the week.

KOSSUTH'S CENTENARY.

New York, Sept. 19.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth was celebrated last night by the Hungarian Republican club. During the evening a life-sized portrait of Kossuth, at the age of 80, was unveiled. The picture was presented to the club by Sigmund Tenner, a son of Captain Louis Tenner, one of the three veterans of the Hungarian rebellion living in this city. President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret in which he said:

"My Dear Sir—I think you cordially for your kind invitation of the 13th inst. I wish I could be present with you to pay tribute to the memory of Kossuth, but early on the morning of the 19th I start on my western trip and it would be impossible for me to leave there the evening before. No American can fail to feel the greatest admiration for Kossuth's high character and mighty deeds. I am proud as an American that while he was living our country should have received him with the eager honor it showed.

"Pray present my regards to all the members of your club and believe me,

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SLOCUM STATUE.

Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 20.—The fine equestrian statue of Major General Henry Warner Slocum, a tribute to his memory from the state of New York, was unveiled yesterday on Culp's Hill, where his line was located during the historic battle. The governors of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Seventh regiment of the New York National Guard, which acted as escort, and veteran infantrymen and artillerymen who served under Gen. Slocum, attended the ceremonies of dedication.

The unveiling of the statue was the principal feature of the twenty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. At this meeting Major General John H. Brooke, U. S. A., retired, was elected president, and General King was re-elected secretary. General Daniel E. Sickles was the principal speaker.

WINDWARD IS TO BE SOLD.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Peary Arctic club will probably inaugurate no more polar expeditions for a time. Additional funds would be needed to continue the work so far advanced by Lieutenant Peary. One of the club members said that the total assets of the club now consist of the Windward, an auxiliary steam whaler in good repair and 300 walrus hides. The Windward and the hides will be sold as soon as possible, it is said.

A PLUCKY OPERATOR.

Ford City, Pa., Sept. 19.—Carl Reichard, an operator on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at this place, shot and killed a man who attempted to rob the station yesterday. The burglar wounded the plucky operator, by shooting at him. The bullet clipped off the upper part of his right ear, but he seized his revolver and fired two shots at his assailant. One of the bullets struck the burglar in the right thigh and the other entered the roof of the mouth, killing him instantly. Two companions who remained outside on guard escaped and have not been captured. The dead man was identified as Charles Andrews, who was recently released from the Western penitentiary.

COAL TRAFFIC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—The statement of coal and coke traffic originating on the Pennsylvania Railway company's lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending September 13, shows:

Anthracite coal, 308 tons; bituminous, 511,242 tons; coke, 206,450 tons. The company has so far this year hauled 5,000,000 more tons of soft coal than during the same period last year and more than a million more tons of coke. Nearly all the increase is due to the coal strike.

The Fram Returned.

London, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Stavanger, Norway, says that Captain Sverdrup, who returned there last Friday from his Arctic expedition in the steamship Fram, mapped, while he was in the north, an extensive district in the vicinity of latitude 81.57, longitude 110. He considers it probable that groups of islands of the same character as those already known stretch to the westward as far as the meridian of Behring Straits.

Business in Central America.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Count De Pourtales, the French minister to the Central American states, is here, en route to Paris, on a leave of absence of several months. The official residence of Minister Pourtales is in the city of Guatemala. The latter country, he says, is rapidly recovering from the widespread havoc of the recent earthquake. Business conditions in Central America, which have been depressed, are slowly improving.

Bequest That Morse Made.

New York, Sept. 20.—Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University, who has arrived from a trip to Europe, found on his desk a letter from the trustees of the estate of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, announcing that Professor Morse, who died thirty years ago, had bequeathed $1,000 to the university for an annual medal for schoiarship.

Big Prairie Fire.

Huron, S. D., Sept. 20.—The most destructive prairie fire in the history of Beadle county is reported. Not a grain or hay stack is left standing in an area of twelve miles long by five wide, and many farmers lost their entire grain crops, the damage aggregating many thousands of dollars.

Won't Support It.

London, Sept. 22.—Cabling from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns that neither Austria nor Russia is willing to support the appeal made by the United States in behalf of the Jews of Roumania.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn in the North Seriously Hurt by Frost.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Following is the agricultural department's weekly summary of crop conditions:

The temperature conditions were generally favorable in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, although the week was decidedly cool in the South Atlantic states and Missouri valley. Heavy rains retarded work in Florida, portions of the central and west gulf states and portions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, while a large part of the middle and South Atlantic states needs rain for fall plowing and pasturage. The middle and southern Rocky mountain districts have received abundant and much-needed rains. The week has been generally cool on the Pacific coast, with the rainfall slightly in excess of the average in portions of Oregon and Washington. Frosts occurred in the Rocky mountain districts, Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region, but were less damaging than those of the previous week.

No further material damage by frosts has been sustained by the corn crop during the week. The reports indicate, however, that previous estimates of injury by the frosts of the 12th and 13th have been conservatively stated, and that a large part of the crop over the northern districts has been very seriously injured. Over the southern portion of the corn belt and exceptionally fine crop is now assured.

Cotton is very nearly all open, and picking has been actively carried on, being practically completed in sections. In Florida, Texas and portions of Louisiana and Mississippi rains have caused considerable damage to open cotton, but were of considerable benefit to the late planted in Texas and Oklahoma. In Mississippi, a light top crop may mature under favorable conditions, and while new blooms are reported from other portions of the central and eastern districts, they will scarcely mature.

It will require about ten days to mature late tobacco in Kentucky. Elsewhere, cutting has been finished and the crop is curing satisfactorily.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and portions of Illinois, the reports would indicate a good yield of apples of fine quality, but in the Ohio valley, Middle Atlantic states and New England, a generally light yield is indicated.

Plowing and fall seeding have progressed favorably, except in portions of the middle Atlantic states, where the soil was too dry.

CRUISER DES MOINES.

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 19.—The cruiser Des Moines was launched from the yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine company shortly after noon to-day. Hundreds of people saw the ship plunge into the water and for some time after their cheers echoed along the river banks. Miss Elsie Macomber, of Des Moines, with Governor Cummins, of Iowa, and Mayor Brenton, of Des Moines, standing by her side, smashed the traditional bottle of champagne against the steel prow of the cruiser while Miss Chara N. Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass., cut the ropes which held the last keel block and started the ship down the ways. The Des Moines is the largest vessel ever launched in the waters of Massachusetts Bay and is the first of the government ships under construction by the Fore River company.

Paying for Klondike Gold.

New York, Sept. 20.—The sub-treasury has been directed to anticipate payment of $250,000 Klondike gold received at San Francisco on Wednesday for the bank of British North America. That institution is advised of the receipt at San Francisco of an additional $150,000 Klondike gold.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Sept. 20.—Bradstreet's says: "Jobbing distribution continues very active and retail business is improving. Now that the corn crop is practically made and the only possible changes are those of quality, the disposition to book fall and winter orders is unrestrained at the west and northwest. At the south the tone of trade reports is notably cheerful, largely owing to higher cotton prices because crop accounts are not so favorable as a week ago. Collections are as a whole good, and the consensus of reports as to this and as to money conditions point to good supplies of the circulating medium in the country at large.

The selling position seems to be the strongest side of the price situation except possibly in the cereals and agricultural products generally. Even here the fine financial position of farmers enables them to market their products slowly and no accumulation of moment is recorded except in cattle receipts, which this week surpassed all records.

Notable strength is exhibited in manufactured goods, the textiles leading in volume of demand and in strength of prices, in keeping with advances or firmness in raw materials. A large distribution of cotton goods is going on at the west, and the firmness in the eastern trade is notable in view of the relatively quieter tone of demand. Woolen goods are firm, the mills are actively employed. The coal situation deserves notice. The delay in the ending of the anthracite coal strike throws increased pressure on the bituminous products and prices for that article are now at least one-quarter higher than the low point before the strike began. Anthracite production is slowly but surely increasing as more mines and miners go to work. A long season at full time will be necessary to restore stocks of anthracite to old dimensions.

Lumber is as active as heretofore, and the strength of prices is notable, hardwoods being specially strong.

There has been a slight easing of car famine as to coke and coal supplies, and the furnace situation in the valleys, therefore, bettered, but the eastern mills are complaining of delayed supplies. Foreign iron and steel are reaping the benefit, and the European invasion of iron has now reached the Mississippi. British pig iron for quick delivery is selling freely at Pittsburg and Chicago. Foreign steel is being bought for mills in the central west, and large quantities of rails, these for next year's delivery, are being bought abroad. In finished products, except tinplates, American mills have about all the business offered that they care to accept. Rails, plates and structural iron are all heavily sold ahead. The ore trade on the lakes is as active as ever, every nerve being strained to handle the business offered. In other metals the features are the renewed weakness in copper and tin, the boom in the former metal appearing short lived. Hardware is notably active at all markets, and, as an instance, western stove manufacturers are reported to have all the orders they can handle.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 18 number 182, as against 197 last week, 158 in this week last year, 183 in 1900, 147 in 1899, and 182 in 1898.

In Canada for the week 18 as against 18 last week.

Domestic trade continues active, high rates for money having thus far failed to check industrial operations or unsettle confidence. Stringency is considered only temporary and chiefly of importance to speculators, while large imports of gold promise relief. Crops are making encouraging progress despite some injury from frost. Labor disputes are few, the anthracite coal strike being the only one that retards progress, and each week shows some increase in output. Fall distribution of merchandise has begun unusually early, while the volume of orders already placed indicates much the heaviest aggregate on record. At the south and west conditions are especially favorable, shipping departments working vigorously, and payments are promptly made. Traffic congestion causes complaint, yet railway earnings thus far available for September show a gain of 4.9 per cent over last year's returns and 15.7 per cent over 1900.

PACIFIC WHEAT.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 19.—According to the prediction of Grain Inspector Arrismith, based on personal investigation, the wheat crop of Washington, Idaho and Oregon will be at least 5,000,000 bushels short of the expectations entertained earlier in the season. He says the grain is shrunken in the dryer districts, and that smut has injured the crop almost everywhere. It is estimated that the Washington crop will be 27,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels last year. There is a similar shrinkage in Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 23.—Close—Wheat—There has been a fair trade in wheat at prices somewhat lower. The opening was about steady and there was firmness for a short time, but weak cables and liberal receipt gave the market an easier feeling and prices slid off gradually until the close, which was at the lowest. Chicago September again fluctuated widely, advancing in jumps of a cent to 85 and back to 80 in the first hour. Once more it rose rapidly to the high point, where it again turned down and closed unchanged from last night. Markets generally were lower. September in Minneapolis closed 2¼c off.

Corn—Trade has been fairly active. There has been selling of September and buying of December. The former sold down to 62½c, 1 cent under last night. December ¼c higher.

Oats—There was some firmness at the start on wet weather, but market now became easy and prices were ½c to ¾c off at the close.

Clover Seed—Very dull but firm, with prices 10c up. October sold up to $8.70 early and down to $8.65 at the close. Trade in off-grades very small. Receipts, 700 bags, 40 prime; no alsyke. 650 bags estimated for to-morrow.

Following are the closing prices:

Corn—Sept., 62½c; Dec., 43½c; May, 40¾c.

Oats—Sept., 31c; Dec., 30¾c; May, 31⅜c.

Clover Seed—Oct., $8.65; Jan., $8.50; No. 2 alsyke, $7.80@7.85.

Rye—52c.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

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TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Sept. 22 Close.	Close
Cash	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝	74⅜
Sept.	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74⅜
Dec.	73	73⅝	72¾	72¾	73⅛
May	74½	74¼	73¾	73¾	74⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	79⅜	85	79⅜	80⅛	80a
Dec.	70⅜	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝@70¼	70¼
May	71	71¼	70⅝	70⅝@71⅜	71⅜
Corn—					
Sept.	62¾	63	61	61¼	62¼
Dec.	45¾	45⅝	44⅝@⅞	45⅛@⅜	45⅝
May	41¾	41⅝@½	40⅝@¾	41⅛@⅜	41⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	32⅜	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	32½
Dec.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
May	31½	31⅝@⅞	31¼	31⅜@⅝	31½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	75½	75⅞	74⅞	75n	75⅞
Dec.	74⅝@¾	74⅝@75	74¼	74¾	74⅞
May	75½	75⅝b	75¼	75⅝b	75⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	68	68¾	68	68a	68b
Dec.	51	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	65¾	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	65⅞
Dec.	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅝	67⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	67¾	70
Dec.	....	....	....	66¼	67¼
May	....	....	....	68	68¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.94	70¾
Dec.	....	....	....	36½b	67¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	$16.90	$16.90	$16.80n	$16.80n	$16.70
Jan.	15.15	15.20	15.12	15.20	15.10
Oct.	16.95	16.95	16.75	16.87	16.80
Lard—					
Sept.	11.75	11.75	11.25	11.65	11.75
Jan.	8.65	8.67	8.60	8.62b	8.57
Oct.	10.05	10.10	9.95	10.00	10.05
Ribs—					
Sept.	11.70	11.70	11.45a	11.50	11.30
Jan.	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.05	8.00
Oct.	10.90	11.05	10.90	11.05	10.90

Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Wheat — September sold at 85c, an advance of 5c for the day. The deferred futures showed no strength after the first few minutes. The September lost its advance and was very irregular. The northwest was weak and considerably lower, and there was liberal selling on northwestern orders. Minneapolis was particularly weak. Cables showed inflation to follow American rallies. Armour was a large seller of September and buyer of December and May. A culmination of the September deal is likely to result in temporary weakness for all futures.

Corn early was ⅝@⅞c higher. With the disposition general on the floor to take profits, and with the break in wheat, the early corn advance was lost. The September sold off sharply, partly because there was so sharp a decline in September wheat, and partly because there was some September corn on the market. There was wet weather generally through the west. That was an early help. The Iowa weekly crop bulletin said there had been considerabl damage in north central Iowa from the frosts, and that there would be a large proportion of unmerchantable corn. Trade for an hour was active, with much local profit-taking, but with the Bartlett-Frazier party continued buyers of December.

Oats—There was an early demand for September oats, probably because the shorts were made uneasy by the 5c advance in September wheat.

The Sept. advanced early 1c and closed a little over the Monday close. The Dec. and May were quiet but firm at prices little changed from Monday's. The cash market was steady.

Iowa weekly report said that half of the oats crop had been lost or damaged by wet weather of the season.

Provisions—There was a repetition of the experience of Monday in the Sept. and Oct. futures, a very unusual advance with some covering by shorts, and some help from the bulls.

There was Sept. lard and Sept. ribs for sale on the advance from the bull leaders.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Noon—Money on call strong at 1¼@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5¾@6 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 485.875 for demand and at 482.875 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, 483½@486¼; commercial bills, 482@482¼; bar silver 51½; Mexican dollars, 40½.

New York, Sept. 23.—Wall St.—St. Paul jumped 2 points on the opening purchase of 1,000 shares and few minor stocks showed fractional gains, but the general market tended downwards. Many prominent stocks were dealt in 1,000 to 4,500 share blocks, the latter Union Pacific U. S. Steel pfd. lost ⅝, but few other declines were restricted to small fractions.

Yesterday's late jump to 20 per cent in call loan rates aroused considerable uneasiness as to to-day's monetary developments and stocks were hastily thrown over when the banks began calling loans. The opened call loan rate was 11 per cent. Prices declined precipitately all through the list and ran to about a point in numerous leaders. St. Paul lost its opening rise which was obviously designed to sustain the market, and Missouri Pacific sold down 2 points to 119.

The market fell into semi-stagnation when the selling relaxed and showed but little recuperative power. The money market was feverish and rose to 18 per cent. The bulls were not especially anxious to bid up the list, as they realized they would have to take stocks awaiting an opportunity to let go. Brooklyn Union Gas lost 6 points and some of the inactive stocks from 2 to 4 points. The general level got back to the lowest before noon. Bonds were weak at noon.

The growing stringency of money under the calling in of loans caused wholesale liquidation in stocks after midday. Losses reached 2 and 3 points in a long list of important stocks amongst the Pacifics, Southwesterns, Southerns, Coalers, trunk lines and specialties. Losses of a point and over were common throughout. Missouri Pacific declined 3¾, Rock Island 4, Lackawanna 5, and American Express 12. The industrials were noticeably active for a time, but soon after 12:30 o'clock the selling pressure suddenly relaxed. The recoveries were slight and no demand was perceptible beyond that from over-extended room shorts.

Fitful rallies were not well held, and another spasm of liquidation set in, which depressed St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central and various others lower than before. The loss in Illinois Central reached 4 points. Bear traders sold stocks freely and uncovered stop-loss orders all around. Some recovery was scored later under the lead of St. Paul and Illinois Central, which rallied 1¾ and 1, respectively.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	22¾	22¾	21½	21¾
Am. Sg. Ref. Co.	130	130	127	127
Atchison	93¼	93⅝	91¼	91¾
Atchison pfd.	102⅝	102⅝	101	101
Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅝	35¾	34¾	34⅞
Am. Can Co.	13¼	....	....	13¾
Anaconda	107	....	....	107
Amal. Copper	67½	67¼	65	65
Biscuit com.	47⅝	....	....	47
Balt. & Ohio	113¾	113¾	110½	110½
B'lyn R. Trans.	67¼	67¼	65½	65⅝
St. Paul	193¼	193¼	191½	191⅝
South. Pac.	78⅜	78⅜	76⅝